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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

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DDT Definitions Adopted by MCA

OPD Washington Bureau

In an effort to end the confusion that has surrounded the use of the term, "DDT," as the name given to the new insecticide, the Manufacturing Chemists Association announced July 1 the adoption by its DDT committee of the following definition of terms for the material:—

1. The contraction, "DDT," was first suggested by officials of the British Ministry of Supply early in 1943. This abbreviation was later adopted by agencies of the American government for that class of chemical compounds known generically as dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane.

2. DDT currently produced for and procured by the military under government specifications JCQD 1005A (December 29, 1944), JAN-D-56 (June 30, 1944), Bureau of Ships 51-1-12 INT (May 15, 1944), is the product obtained when one molecule of chloral and two molecules of monochlorobenzine react with each other in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid. This reaction mixture consists essentially of 2:2-bis-(parachlorophenyl) - 1:1:1 - trichloro ethane, lesser amounts of other isomers, and by-products of reaction. If the product resulting from any other process is identical, the use of raw materials other than chloro and monochlorobenzene for the production of DDT in no way would affect or change the nature and character of these definitions and terms.

The melting point of this isomer mixture is not sharply defined, and in line with the usual practice in dealing with such products, the above specifications have assigned a "setting point" value of 88°C. minimum and designate the product as "DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) Technical." Therefore, this

—*Continued on page 38*

Titanium 'Trust' Charges Upheld

Charges, instituted by the government in its suit June last, that E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the National Lead Company and the Titan Company, a subsidiary of the National Lead Company, formed a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade in the titanium industry, were sustained in an opinion handed down by Federal Judge Simon Rifkind. Judge Rifkind held:—

Whether the form of association they created be called a cartel, an international cartel, a patent pool or a "technical and commercial operation" is of little consequence.

It is a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade; and the restraint is unreasonable.

While he did not suggest in his opinion the character of the action which should be taken to dissolve the combination, Judge Rifkind contended:—

Plaintiff is entitled to a decree which will restore titanium to the system of free competition; the means of preventing such a development must be destroyed, and the power to prevent it must be shorn from those who, by combination, have acquired it.

Diamond Match Denies Cartel Charges

The Diamond Match Company, New York, has denied charges made by the house small business committee that the company "appears to pretty well control" the world match market through a cartel agreement with the Swedish Match Company. A statement by the company, in part said:—

It is a matter of record that Diamond fought efforts of the Swedish match cartel and the late Ivar Kreuger to take over the United States market; that Diamond averted a serious shortage of chlorate of potash in both World I and II by developing domestic plants to keep its own and rival factories supplied; that Diamond created and gave to the people of the United States the first U. S. formula for a non-poisonous match, that subsequently Diaimond gave its rivals a blueprint of methods for treating matches to prevent afterglow, a cause of many fires, and that during the present war company chemists created and gave to the government a formula for waterproof matches.

Dale Kieffer of WPB To Join Smith-Douglass

OPD Washington Bureau

Dale Kieffer, chief of the Agricultural Chemicals of the Chemicals Bureau, War Production Board, has submitted his resignation effctive July 28, to become associated with

Dale Kieffer

the Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Kieffer, who has been responsible for directing the procurement of necessary fertilizer chemicals in accordance with the needs of agriculture as set forth under the programs of the War Food Administration, has been with WPB since late in March, 1942. In his new post with Smith-Douglass Company, he will have overall charge of production and research developments. He will make his headquarters at Norfolk.

W. F. Corey, whod has been chief of the Phosphorus Unit of the Agricultural Chemicals Section, will succeed Mr. Kieffer in the position of chief of the section. Mr. Corey joined WPB just prior to Mr. Kieffer in March, 1942, after spending seven years with the American Agricultural Chemical Company in New York. In his work with WPB he has had charge of distributing all elemental phosphorus and phosphates. Lately he has also been assigned the duties of distributing superphosphates.

Another change in the personnel of the section was the resignation this week of William Lehmann. Mr. Lehmann has been with the section since the Spring of 1941.

Health Care Program for U.S. Outlined to Congress by Parran

OPD Washington Bureau

A ten-year comprehensive, nationwide public health program involving a modification of the whole administrative structure of both public and private health agencies was recommended to the house subcommittee on aid to physically handicapped July 3 by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service.

Foreseeing a heavier demand on the health agencies of the nation in the postwar period than has ever been experienced before, Dr. Parran urged that efforts and funds be concentrated in six fields of activity, believed to be most fruitful and most in need of governmental stimulation and aid, all based on this underlying principle:—

That no one in the United States should be denied access to health and medical services because of economic status, race, geographical location, or any other nonbiologic factor or condition. It is the duty of governments, local, State and Federal, to guarantee healthful living conditions and to enable every person to secure freedom from preventable diseases.

Scope of Activity

The six fields of activity outlined were:—

1. Assurance of a sanitary environment. Present deficiencies in sanitation facilities should be met by extension and improvement of public water supplies, construction of sewerage systems in cities now inadequately served, and construction of municipal or other treatment plants to take care of domestic sewage and industrial wastes that now threaten pollution of water supplies; development of community sanitation programs in rural areas to provide safe water supplies and sanitary methods for disposal of excreta; construction of milk-pasteurization plants in the relatively few communities where the milk supply is not yet protected; and completion of other local sanitation facilities required to make our cities, towns, and farming communities healthful places in which to live.

2. Hospitals and health centers. Where need is demonstrated, hospitals and health centers should be provided, and surveys of need for general and special

—*Continued on page 58*

U.S. Government Gets Use of Enemy Patents

OPD Washington Bureau

Full, free use by the Federal government of all enemy patents and related interests vested under the trading with the enemy act has been authorized by the Alien Property Custodian. This authority is conferred to all executive branches of the government, other than OAPC, including "all its departments, boards, bureaus, commissions, and agencies, and all corporations organized pursuant to any express act of Congress and wholly owned (either directly or through one or more such corporations) by the United States."

The authorization extends for the life of any patent, but may be terminated by the custodian upon his determination that the public interest so requires.

The custodian's release and authorization, executed by Francis J. McNamara, deputy, is basically stated as follows:—

The custodian, to the full extent that he has or shall have the right so to do,

(a) Hereby agrees to grant and grants to the government a release from all

—*Continued on page 38*

Symington Confirmed For Surplus Board

OPD Washington Bureau

Nomination of W. Stuart Symington of St. Louis to be a member of the Surplus Property Board was confirmed by the senate July 12. Mr. Symington will fill the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of former Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa.

Just before favorable senate action was taken on the nomination, a bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee to establish the Surprlus Property Board as an independent agency. At present the board is under the Office of War Mobilization and Reconstruction.

APMA Favors Health Plan for Employees

At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, held in Chicago, June 25 and 26, which meeting replaced the annual meeting of the association, cancelled for war reasons, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Tradename Registration

That (1) a tradename registered with the APMA shall be used in commerce, within a period of two years from the date of its registration; and (2) the APMA registration of a tradename shall automatically terminate, if it is not regularly used in commerce within a period of two years from its registration or when its commercial use has been permanently discontinued.

Employee Protection

That the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association recommends the policy of a sound and just plan of employee protection against illness and in old age, by each pharmaceutical manufacturer. The association commends the manufacturers who have already adopted such a plan; and it urges that other manufacturers give appropriate consideration to it.

Adequate Scientists

That the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association directs public

—*Continued on page 58*

Social Security Board Chairman Renominated

OPD Washington Bureau

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, was renominated July 12 by President Truman for another term in this office. A member of the board since 1935, Mr. Altmeyer became chairman on February 19, 1937, succeeding John G. Winant when he was named Ambassador to London.

Nitrogenates Basis Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

Distribution of nitrogen compounds and anhydrous ammonia during the last half of this year by the War Production Board to manufacturers of fertilizer on the West coast will not be made to individual manufacturers as in the past, the Chemicals Bureau notified fertilizer manufacturers in that area July 9. Instead, distribution will be made under paragraphs (f) and (g) of general allocations order M-300 under which allocations end at the supplier level.

The bureau's letter, addressed to West coast manufacturers supplying fertilizer for use in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, and Washington, explained:—

Your orders should be placed with your supplier as usual. Approvals by this office will authorize your producer to deliver for fertilizer purposes a State tonnage of materials for use in a particular State each month, without listing the name of any individual buyer or buyers to whom he must ship. It is up to each buyer to locate a supplier in a position to handle his business.

Pursuant to paragraph (w) (3), a fertilizer manufacturer or distributor wishing to sell for use in one of the States mentioned must include in his certified statement of use a statement of the State in which the fertilizer is to be used. He may ship fertilizer into a State other than the one where he is located, if the nitrogen compounds were obtained under certificate for use in the other State.

Nitrogenate Equivalents Set in Eastern Quotas

OPD Washington Bureau

WPB has advised fertilizer manufacturers east of the Rockies that nitrogen compounds and anhydrous ammonia for fertilizer use in States served by them will be allocated monthly under schedules 79 and 80 to order M-300 for delivery to particular fertilizer manufacturers and distributors on application of suppliers of the materials. The letter, which notified the manufacturers of the amounts of various fertilizer materials which will be alloted to them for the year, July 1, 1945, through June 30, 1946, supersedes the letter previously sent to them May 28.

The board informed the manufacturers that, as far as possible, allocations will be made to spread deliveries

—*Continued on page 39*

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion
(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Experimentation Control

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

I have noted with interest the paragraph entitled "Experimentation Blocked" which appeared in your "Washington-Talks-It-Over" department in the edition of July 9 (page 5). In this paragraph comment is made concerning War Production Boad Chairman Krug's announcement of July 2, in which he stated that the establishment of laboratories, pilot plants, and experimental shops is one of the important reconversion aims of the board and added that applications for assistance to build such facilities "will be granted whenever possible within the framework of existing materials control."

I agree that the War Production Board was slow in making an announcement encouraging the building of such experimental facilities, but I do not think that your observer's comment on the statement which did issue is quite fair to Mr. Krug or to the board. After all, so long as there is any control on materials, *any* projects authorized must be "within the framework of existing materials control." The manufacture of B-29's, of naval vessels, and of all munitions of war has always been conducted "within the framework of existing materials control," and obviously new experimental facilities will have to be accommodated within whatever controls exist from time to time.

I have taken the liberty of writing you thus because I was one of those who urged Mr. Krug to make such a policy announcement and to recognize the importance of research and experimental facilities during the reconversion period, and I think that the board is entitled to credit for the recognition that it has given to the importance of this field.

Chicago BRUCE K. BROWN
July 9, 1945. Standard Oil Company of Indiana

Strychnine Stringency Interests War Agencies

OPD Washington Bureau

Possible steps which might lead to the resumption of strychnine production by drug manufacturers who previously were engaged in this activity, but have dropped out because of war conditions are being explored by the Chemicals Bureau and the Office of Civilian Requirements of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration.

Although sufficient strychnine is being produced domestically to meet the pharmaceutical needs of the country, officials report that there is a definite shortage of available material for such other important uses as pest-control work, and as a result it has been necessary voluntarily to limit the amounts supplied for such purposes. As a consequence, users who purchase in large lots have, in many instances, been forced to turn to foreign sources for their supply.

Canada is one source where the material is available in the amounts needed by this class of users. The reason for this is chiefly the fact that there are no price ceilings on strychnine in Canada, and the industry thus has been able to continue production throughout the war. The price, plus import duty, to United States purchasers from Canada, however, is almost double the ceiling price in this country.

Recognizing the problems facing the users of strychnine for pest control and other purposes, WPB has been endeavoring to keep them in business by granting them nominal amounts from supplies which had been set aside for the Department of the Interior. It has expressed a willingness to continue this effort until the production situation can be repaired and will consider appeals from users who can justify their needs and provide the agency with a record of past use.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

3 months, March 31....	1,106,800	1,307,363
Per share.....	.57	.69

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 13, 1945	July 6, 1945	July 14, 1944
133.8	**133.1**	**136.4**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Stronger views with reference to a number of the more important botanical drugs last week effected another elevation of the general price level of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Quotations on mercurials were reduced. Menthol was still on the down side, but turpentine got a boost. The net change in essential oils was notably upward.

Cutbacks and cancellations of war demands increased, but they left so much uncertainty as to subsequent steps that very little slackening was given in the direction of civilian outlets. War controls are continued in some instances because premature slackening has proved militarily detrimental now and then. The effect on producers is confusing.

Borax Suit Asks $3,505,692 Damages

A civil suit has been filed in San Francisco by the Burnham Chemical Company, Reno, Nevada, asking for $3,505,692 damages from the Borax Consolidated, Ltd., London, and four American subsidiaries, the Pacific Borax Company, the United States Borax Company, the Sterling Borax Company and the American Potash and Chemical Corporation.

The plaintiff company, headed by G. B. Burnham, charged that the alleged cartel manipulated prices to force it out of business in 1929. Mr. Burnham alleged that the price was cut from $60 to $18 per ton, forcing him to default a 2,280-acre government lease to extract borax from Searles lake, San Bernardino county.

After the government had canceled his lease, he charged, the alleged cartel raised borax prices to $50 a ton.

The American Potash & Chemical Corporation properties now are under jurisdiction of the Alien Property Custodian on the government's contention that 90 percent of its stock was German-owned.

Drugs for Standards May Be Dutyfree

Legislation to provide a basis in law for the free entry of drugs imported as official international standards has been introduced in the senate by Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia. The bill (S. 1217) has been referred to the senate finance committee of which Mr. George is chairman.

The bill which is being sponsored by the Federal Security Administration on behalf of the United States Pharmacopeial Convention and the Committee on National Formulary adds a new paragraph to title II of the tariff act of 1930 reading as follows:—

Par. 1816. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, substances, together with their containers and other articles in use at the time of importation for the protection or preservation thereof, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, by or for the account of the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, or the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, for use by or on behalf of that board or that council in connection with establishment by that board or the Committee on National Formulary of standards for the manufacture or control of medicinal products.

The bill would become effective immediately. It seeks to formulize an arrangement that had been in effect prior to the war but which was open to question because of the lack of specific authority to waive customs duties on such products.

Drug Label Warnings To Be Modernized

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of its policy statement of 1939 containing suggested warnings that should be included in the labeling of dangerous drugs in the light of factual information that has developed since the original issuance of the statement is being undertaken by the Food and Drug Administration, it was said July 10 by Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, commissioner.

The original statement stemmed from the appeals of drug manufacturers for some guidance from the agency on the proper labeling of dangerous drugs in view of the heavy penalties provided in the law for improper labeling of such products. The statement contained a number of different types of warnings calibrated to the dangers inherent in the products as they were known at that time.

In the six years that have passed since the original statement was issued, experience has shown the desirability of making some changes in the suggested warnings and the work now being done, under the direction of Dr. Robert P. Herwick, chief of the drug division, is for the purpose of bringing these warnings up to date in the light of known facts concerning the products.

Gland-Drug Labeling Explained by FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

The policy of the Food and Drug Administration with respect to the adequate-direction-for-use labeling of glandular preparations of questionable therapeutic value has been set forth in a letter to an inquirer as follows:—

In our previous letter we referred to glandular preparations which, so far as has been established, possess no useful therapetuic properties but for which there is a demand from some practioners. We had in mind the idea that while the therapeutic value of such preparations has not been established, neither has it been shown that they are wholly devoid of value. In this indeterminate state of affairs, we have no disposition to interfere with the marketing of these products provided this is done in strict conformity with all applicable provisions of the food, drug, and cosmetic act.

If these preparations have any efficacy, their therapeutic results can be obtained only when they are used by or under the directions of a physician. Unless they are intended for parenteral use they are therefore entitled, through the regulations under section 502 (f) (1), to exemption from labeling directions for use. When they are put up for parenteral use we have not insisted upon more specific directions than the statement of the route of administration; for example, "For Hypodermic Use Only." If further scientific evidence demonstrates conclusively that the products of this class are therapeutically useless, the administration will have no alternative but to regard them as misbranded because, among other things, the labelings cannot bear adequate directions for drug use.

Profits Tax Easing Favored by Senate Group

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation (H. R. 3633) to smooth the financial burdens of corporations during reconversion by easing the excess profits tax and speeding up tax refunds was given approval by the senate committee on finance July 12. The bill previously had passed the house last week after one day of debate.

It carries five main provisions:—increases the excess profits tax specific exemption from $10,000 to $25,000, effective beginning with the tax year 1946; provides that the postwar credit of 10 percent of the excess profits tax be taken currently with respect to tax liabilities of 1944 and subsequent years; advances to January 1, 1946, the maturity date of outstanding postwar refund bonds; provides for speed-up of refunds resulting from carry-backs of net operating losses and of unused excess profits credits; and provides for speed-up of refunds resulting from the recomputation of deductions for amortization of emergency facilities.

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Iron-Free Alum Cut

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has reduced the price of iron-free alum sulphate from $1.85 per 100 pounds to a level of $1.75 per 100 pounds in bags, carlot shipments.

Alcohol Feed Grains Must Be Recovered

OPD Washington Bureau

Alcohol distillers with facilities for recovering feed by-products resulting from their distilling operations have been denied the right to use any grain in their operations unless all feed by-products from the grain so processed are recovered up to the maximum capacity of the plant under WFO-138 issued by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson July 10 and made effective immediately.

The order applies to any distiller engaged in the business of manufacturing alcohol or alcoholic beverages or spirits by any process which includes distillation. It defines grain to mean corn, wheat, grain sorghums, barley, rye, or any other grain used by the distiller. It also states that the restrictions of the order shall be observed without regard to contracts heretofore or hereafter made or any lights accrued or payments made thereunder.

As further evidence of a growing tightness of grains for alcohol, Mr. Anderson also has expressed his view to the War Production Board that no grains should be used for making beverage alcohol after the current July liquor holiday production period is ended. Under his authority, Mr. Anderson could shut off all grains for beverage alcohol should he deem it necessary.

In a letter to Chairman J. A. Krug of the WPB, Secretary Anderson described the market supply situation for feed grains as "critical" and added his belief that only that quantity of grains needed to make minimum war requirements of industrial alcohol should be used.

WPB Makes Ruling On Manpower Data

OPD Washington Bureau

Producers applying for materials are no longer required to file a statement of manpower requirements (Form WPB-3820) if they are in the less critical labor areas or will have a limited number of production employees, the War Production Board has announced. Direction 74 to Controlled Materials Plan Regulation 1 provides that the manpower statement will not be necessary when filing an application on Form CMP-4B (application for allotment of controlled materials) in either of the following two cases:—

(1) Where the proposed production will be carried on in plants situated in Groups III, IV or unclassified labor areas.

(2) Where, regardless of plant location, the total number of production workers in the plant will not exceed 100 after application is approved without modification.

If either of the two above conditions applies when the application is filed, a statement must be attached to that effect.

Horney Leaves FEA Drugs, Chemicals Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Charles J. Horney, commodity specialist of the Drugs and Chemicals Section of the Foreign Economic Administration, resigned July 14 to return to his former private connections with van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., Aromatic Chemicals, New York. His work with FEA hereafter will be handled by David Sternbeck.

Mr. Horney was with FEA for nearly three years, having joined the agency in October, 1942. During this period Mr. Horney has handled many of the problems in the essential oils field and the difficulties of getting these materials in during the war period.

Brazilian Imports Rules Tightened

American exporters of industrial chemicals, metals, scientific and professional instruments must obtain import licenses from the export-import department of the Bank of Brazil, according to a ruling by the Brazilian Government, July 12. The tightening of the regulations, which exempt orders placed before January 23 as well as certain war materials becomes effective July 26.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

A rather widespread reorganization of the Department of Commerce is in the making. For weeks now, Secretary Wallace has been digging into the work of the various bureaus, sections, and units of the department to find out just what work is done and how it is done, with the main idea of bringing about a closer knit organization in line with his primary objective of building the department up again to the potent force that it once was under the Hoover administration.

Just what the reorganization will involved nobody knows as yet. Mr. Wallace isn't talking for publication on it, and his closest advisers say that nothing as yet has been reduced to paper. But they are looking for some announcement to be made on it before Fall. Mr. Wallace is surrounding himself with a number of new faces and men with ideas on how to bring out the best in the department.

One of the big surprises that has come to Mr. Wallace has been the vast amount of information of interest to businessmen there is in the department, that seldom sees the light of day. He wants this reservoir of information made available to business and has set up a Division of Information and Public Relations to get this material out where it will do the most good. Bruce Catton, who was Director of Information for WPB, has been put in charge of this work.

DDT Not Hazardous

The first fears that came with the use of the new insecticide, DDT—that it might prove toxic to humans in the ordinary use of the bugkiller—appear to be disappearing as the scientists of the Department of Agriculture and the Public Health Service report on their work of testing the material.

Some encouraging conclusions insofar as the effects of the insecticide on humans are concerned can be found in a second report, supplement No. 193 to the Public Health Reports on "The Toxicity and Potential Dangers of Aerosols and Residues from Such Aerosols Containing 3 Percent DDT," which has just come off the presses. It states that a thorough clinical and laboratory examination of four individuals, both before and after a relatively heavy exposure to DDT over a period of fourteen weeks, reveals no definite evidence of injurious effects from such exposure.

Among the tests to which the exposed persons had been subjected were inhaling DDT in air in concencentrations of 3,000 to 4,500 times the desired entomological concentration. There were no ill effects, and from this it was concluded that the desired entomological concentration offers no health hazard when encountered in this manner. It also was shown that the contamination of the skin from such residues as are produced by the desired insecticidal concentration of DDT in the air is of such low order that it will not have injurious effects on humans. But, there was some evidence to caution against improper continuous handling of DDT residues, as in the case of filling of areosol bombs. If not done properly, this may result in severe contamination of the skin.

River Authorities Disliked

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress has taken an all-out stand against the legislative movement in Congress to establish throughout the country a number of authorities, similar to TVA. NRHC says that the movement is all part of a program of planned economy that uses the Constitution as a subterfuge for centralization of power in the Federal government.

Five regional authority proposals have been introduced in the present session of Congress, one of them (H. R. 1824) providing for creation of nine authorities covering the entire United States. These regional authorities are not confined to single river basins. For example, the Atlantic seaboard authority would cover all rivers flowing into the Atlantic ocean and all rivers flowing into the gulf from the East.

Because of the effect these authorities ultimately might have on private enterprise, NRHC urges all industries to rally against the legislation and fight back against the movement.

Sulfa Sales Control

The probabilities are that the drug manufacturers who are so upset over the order of the New York city health authorities prohibiting the over-the-counter sales of sulfa drug products after October 1 are looking in the wrong direction if they are expecting the Federal Food and Drug Administration to come to their aid and force the city to drop the order. There is nothing to indicate that FDA has any such plans in mind.

There is no denying the fact that a conflict exists between what FDA says can be done in the way of over-the-counter sales of these products and what the Gotham city fathers have decreed. But, the last thing FDA wants to do is to get into a controversy with the city over who is right and who is wrong. It has interpreted the food and drug law to permit over-the-counter sales of certain kinds of sulfa drugs and that is that.

If the industry wants to take the matter to court, however, there is nothing to stop it, and there is a chance that it could win a favorable decision on the issue. It seems to be a settled rule of the courts that where the Federal government has moved in to a particular field the rights of the States become subordinate.

WLB Ignores Fire Hazards

An instance of how far the War Labor Board goes at times to meet every whim of the labor unions came to light recently in a dispute between one of the unions and the General Motors Corporation. Among many of the complaints raised by the union was one that the company had too many "no smoking" rules; so, to satisfy the workers, WLB decreed that hereafter the "no smoking" rules of the company are to be a matter of negotiation or arbitration.

Whether the board gave this matter as much consideration as it warranted, there is no way of knowing, but, since its announcement, the ruling has raised plenty of controversy from fire insurance companies and other organizations concerned with fire prevention. It seems difficult to believe that a big company like General Motors would be putting up "no smoking" signs because someone did not like the smell of tobacco. More probably it was to safeguard the workers themselves against the hazards of fire and explosions.

It can be expected that, since attention has been focused on the issue, the labor board will back away from its rule at the first opportunity. Signs are already pointing in this direction. Replying to one of the protestants recently, the executive director of the board said that, while it was true that the union may seek arbitration of the reasonableness of the smoking ban it was doubtful whether any arbitrator would upset rules established by a company in conformity with State or local laws. And that makes the WLB ruling a mere gesture!

Alcohol Grains Scarce

There are many rumors which are not being discouraged in government circles that the potable alcohol supply situation may have to go through another drying up period before the end of the year—all because of the present shortage of meat. Beef versus bourbon is the big issue in the Department of Agriculture and there is little doubt where Secretary Anderson stands on the matter.

The present shortage of meat stems in some measure from the fact that, under the department's past policies, cattle have been rushed to the slaughter houses before being put through a proper feeding process.

Critical Materials List Of WPB Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A revised list of critical materials and products was submitted to the War Production Board July 10 by the Joint Committee on Critical Materials and Products. Critical materials and products are defined as those which are now, or expected to be, in short supply and which threaten to limit the production of essential products or the fulfillment of programs of high urgency. Changing conditions of supply and demand necessitate the revision of the list from time to time, WPB said. The revised list, in part, follows:—

Antimony; bags, textile; belting, conveyor; benzene; benzyl benzoate; bismuth; boxes, nailed wooden, wirebound and plywood; bristles, hog (3½ inches and longer only); burlap.

Cadmium; cans; containers, glass—metal and molded closures; containers, wood veneer agricultural not including wirebound boxes; cooperage, slack; cotton linters; cresols and cresylic acid; cylinders, compressed gas; drums, fiber; drums and pails; steel; emetine; film, x-ray.

Hydrogen peroxide; iron oxide (yellow precipitate); kapok; laboratory equipment; lead; machinery, textile; naphthalene; naphthenic acid; neoprene; netting, camouflage and fish; nicotine sulphate; nylon; oil, crude; paper, waterproof (asphalt laminated); petroleum distillates (military and essential civilian); petroleum sulphonates (refined, oil soluble).

Platinum; phthalic anhydride; quinacrine; quinidine; rosin; rubber, natural and latex; rubber, scrap; sacks, multiwall shipping; sodium bichromate; strapping, steel.

Talc, fibrous; tin; wax, microcrystalline; wax, paraffin.

APC Extends Deadline For Filing Claims

OPD Washington Bureau

Francis J. McNamara, Deputy Alien Custodian, has announced that the deadline for filing claims against the Alien Property Custodian has been extended to December 1, 1945. The action taken was in the form of an amendment to APC General Order No. 21.

Mr. McNamara explained that vesting orders generally provide for a one-year period within which notices of claims may be filed by any person except a resident of an enemy country. However, he said, the deadline for filing had been extended several times previously. Mr. McNamara said that there is now pending before Congress legislation that may clarify the Alien Property Custodian's powers with respect to such claims, and that the action extending the filing date was taken so that no undue hardship or inequity would be caused prospective claimants.

As of June 30, 1945, Mr. McNamara said, the Office of Alien Property Custodian had received 4,423 notices of claims. Notices of claims, Mr. McNamara said, must be submitted on Form APC-1 if they relate to general types of property and on Forms APC-16 and 17 if they involve vested patents. Claim forms may be obtained from either the Washington or New York offices of the Alien Property Custodian.

Acids Carboy Defined In New ICC Regulation

OPD Washington Bureau

An amendment to the regulations covering the transportation of explosives to authorize shipments of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and hydrochloric acids in a new type of boxed glass carboy has been announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The new carboy, which is covered in specifications 1D of the commission's regulations, is a 6½-gallon, completely enclosed carboy with a plastic screw cap closure, and is constructed so as to withstand nominal pressures during transportation and storage and to vent at 10 pounds pressure.

Another change in the regulations gave approval to a new type of metal cylinder, specification 3A480, for transportation of liquid hydrocyanic acid. A number of other minor changes have to do with shipment and marking of fireworks, smokeless powder, and ammunition.

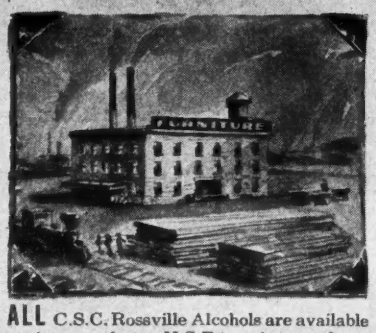
CSC ROSSVILLE Family Album

FOR the greater part of a century, the name Rossville has been the hallmark of fine alcohol. The traditions on which the Rossville reputation was so firmly established have been carefully fostered and strengthened through the years that Rossville has been identified with Commercial Solvents.

LONG recognized as the highest achievement of the distiller's art, C.S.C. *ROSSVILLE HEXAGON COLOGNE SPIRITS have been specified for generations in the finest cosmetics . . . as well as in other products where only the highest quality alcohol can be used.

AMONG the most discriminating manufacturers, the favor which C.S.C. *ROSSVILLE ALGRAIN ALCOHOL has found is a tribute to both modern scientific production methods and "old fashioned" Rossville craftsmanship.

EVEN before the Civil War, Rossville Alcohols were used in hospitals. C.S.C. *ROSSVILLE GOLD SHIELD ALCOHOL is a superior quality molasses alcohol specially refined for any industrial or scientific purpose where an alcohol of high purity is required.



ALL C.S.C. Rossville Alcohols are available in pure form (U.S.P.) or in any denatured formula . . . and also in anhydrous form, made by a patented process using neutral salts only. These improved anhydrous alcohols are evidence of the continuing devotion to the Rossville tradition of making only the finest.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Corporation
17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

"Where You Can Sell"

Fully Protected by Copyright

Beta-(2-cyclohexylphenoxy)-ethylvinyl Ether

Insecticide and Fungicide—Claimed (U.S. 2234381) as insecticide

Betamethoxymethoxyethyl Glycolate

Chemical—Organic compound offered (U.S. 2298186) as undoubtedly interesting to chemists

2:2′-Dihydroxy-3:5:6:3′5′:6′-hexachlorodiphenylmethane

Disinfectant—Water-soluble disinfectant agent (claimed to possess high germicidal power)

Ergotamine Tartrate

Pharmaceutical—Suggested for use as "fear-shock" curing agent (following battle) and preventive against "fear-shock" (prior to battle)

Suggested for use in treating merchant seamen, military, naval, and coastguard personnel suffering from "fear-shock"; civilian nervous disorders attributed to fear generated by domestic, occupational, and social tensions

2-Hydroxy-5-alphaphenyl-isopropyldiphenyl

Insecticide and Fungicide—Claimed (U.S. 2247402, 2247403, and 2247404) as fungicide and insecticides

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2247402, 2247403, and 2247404) as germicide

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2247-403, and 2247404) as antioxidant

Kerosene-Phenolsulphonic Acids Sodium Salt

Insecticide and fungicide—Claimed (U.S. 2233407 and 2233408) as fungicide

American Standards Listed in Booklet

A new list of all American Standards and War Standards approved to date has just been published by the American Standards Association, 70 East Forty-fifth street, New York, and is available free of charge.

There are approximately 800 standards listed in the booklet, covering specifications for materials, methods of tests, dimensions, definitions of technical terms, procedures, etc. in the electrical, mechanical, building, transportation, textile, and other fields.

For ready reference, the standards are listed alphabetically as well as by engineering fields. There is also a separate list of the War Standards—jobs carried through since Pearl Harbor at the specific request of Army, Navy, or industrial groups.

J.T. Baker Names Organic Research Head

J. T. Baker Chemical Company has appointed Dr. Joseph R. Stevens as director of organic research. Dr. Stevens has announced the following appointments to his staff:—

John Burton, formerly with the Heyden Chemical Corporation as a design chemical engineer; Augustus Buzas, for five years with Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., as a development engineer; Dr. Ralph Moore, for seven years with Arthur D. Little, Inc., as a research chemist, and Miss Jeanne Ossent as technical librarian. Miss Ossent was previously with Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

B.F. Goodrich Names Gresham to Research Post

Dr. T. L. Gresham has been named director of organic chemical research for the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, Dr. Gresham, who joined the Goodrich organization in 1937, has been director of "koroseal" and plastic research since 1943. Dr. C. F. Gibbs has been appointed director of polymerization research.

S.C.I. Chairman

Francis J. Curtis, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has been elected chairman of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Mr. Curtis is also vice-chairman of the division of industrial and engineering chemistry of the American Chemical Society and a director of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

C.W. Ooms Nominated Patents Commissioner

OPD Washington Bureau

Casper W. Ooms of Chicago was nominated to be Commissioner of Patents by President Truman July 12.

If confirmed by the senate, which appears possible, Mr. Ooms will succeed Conway P. Coe to the post, which is likely to become one of the most important jobs in the government as a result of the movement in and out of congress for some radical changes in the patent laws.

Little is known of Mr. Ooms here other than that he has been rather prominent in patent law litigation, with offices in Chicago. Associates of Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, who submitted Mr. Ooms' name to the President for this office, said, however, that he could be described as a "middle-of-the-roader" who believes some tightening up of the patent laws should be undertaken by congress but is not in favor of some of the more liberal views on patent law reform that have been expressed in some government quarters.

Mr. Ooms has lectured on patent law for the Chicago Bar Association and the National Lawyers Guild, and at the Yale University Law School and the John Marshall Law School.

Agricultural Chemists Cancel Annual Meeting

OPD Washington Bureau

The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists has decided not to hold an annual meeting in 1945, in conformity with Office of Defense Transportation restrictions on travel.

The sixth edition of "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis, A.O.A.C." is expected to be ready for distribution by the Fall. The list price of the new edition will be $6.25, domestic, prepaid. Henry A. Lepper, is secretary-treasurer of the association, P. O. Box 540, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington 4, D. C.

Argentine Fuel Oil Swap Is Investigated by Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

A congressional investigation of the agreement between the United States and Argentina, negotiated last May, for the purchase and exchange of fuel oil for Argentina's exportable surplus of edible vegetable oils and oilseeds is being made by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce because of protests against shipment of fuel oil to Argentina at a time when rationing of this oil must be continued in the United States owing to scarce supplies.

Representative Clarence Lea of California, chairman of the committee and also chairman of the special petroleum subcommittee that has been keeping a check on oil developments since the start of gasoline rationing, said that his group is making a thorough inquiry into the agreement, and indicated that some "readjustments" might be made in the pact before the investigation is concluded. He said that he could not reveal at this time what the committee had found out in its investigations, but he stated that the committee would hold some public hearings on its inquiry, probably after the Summer recess of Congress.

The agreement, announced by Administrator Leo T. Crowley of the Foreign Economic Administration, provided that the United States Commercial Company was to purchase all of Argentina's 1945-46 exportable surpluses of edible oils and peanuts, less the normal amounts exported to other Latin American republics. In addition, the agreement provided for the purchase by USCC of the 1945-46 exportable surplus of flaxseed and linseed oil and linseed meal.

In return for the flaxseed products which the Argentines have been using as fuel because of the shortage of fuel oil, the United States was to make additional fuel oil available to Argentina. The exchange was to be based on the relative heat-producing capacity of flaxseed products and fuel oil.

Expectations Not Met

Reports that the agreement is bogging down and that the United States will not get anything like the amount of vegetable oils originally expected were denied at FEA, where it was stated that at the time of the negotiations it was known that Argentina was experiencing a drought and that its surplus of exportable oils might not be as large as at first expected. Furthermore, it was insisted, contrary to reports, that the agreement was negotiated by FEA with the assistance and knowledge of the Department of State.

—Continued on page 39

A.F. Peterson Joins Heyden Chemical Corp.

Arthur F. Peterson has been appointed sales manager of the biologics department of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Peterson, a native of Minnesota and a graduate of the University of Minnesota, was previously associated with the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., where he was manager of the domestic sales division and organized the professional service division of that company.

Arthur F. Peterson

Among his duties in his new capacity with the Heyden organization, Mr. Peterson will have the responsibility of the sale of penicillin. He is chairman of the sales and advertising committee of the eastern section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and he is also a member of the Sales Executives Club of New York and the New York Pharmaceutical Advertising Club.

Scientific Research Bureau Asked

A bill to establish a bureau of scientific research to develop new techniques and inventions for American business and industry has been introduced by Senator J. William Fulbright (Democrat, Ark.). Under the provisions of the bill the functions and personnel of the present National Inventors Council and the Office of Production, Research and Development of the War Production Board would be transferred to the new bureau.

The new bureau would receive from any person a patent, invention or an idea for study as to its practicability. If it found the idea commercially worthwhile, it would license small and medium business to manufacture the product.

Penicillin Discoverer Takes Own Medicine

Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of the antibiotic property of penicillium molds, samples at the Wyeth Institute of Applied Biochemistry, Philadelphia, the penicillin tablets which will go on sale August 1. Alfred Barol, director of the institute, whose research efforts helped in the introduction of the tablet form, looks on.

Oil Shale Research Division Established

OPD Washington Bureau

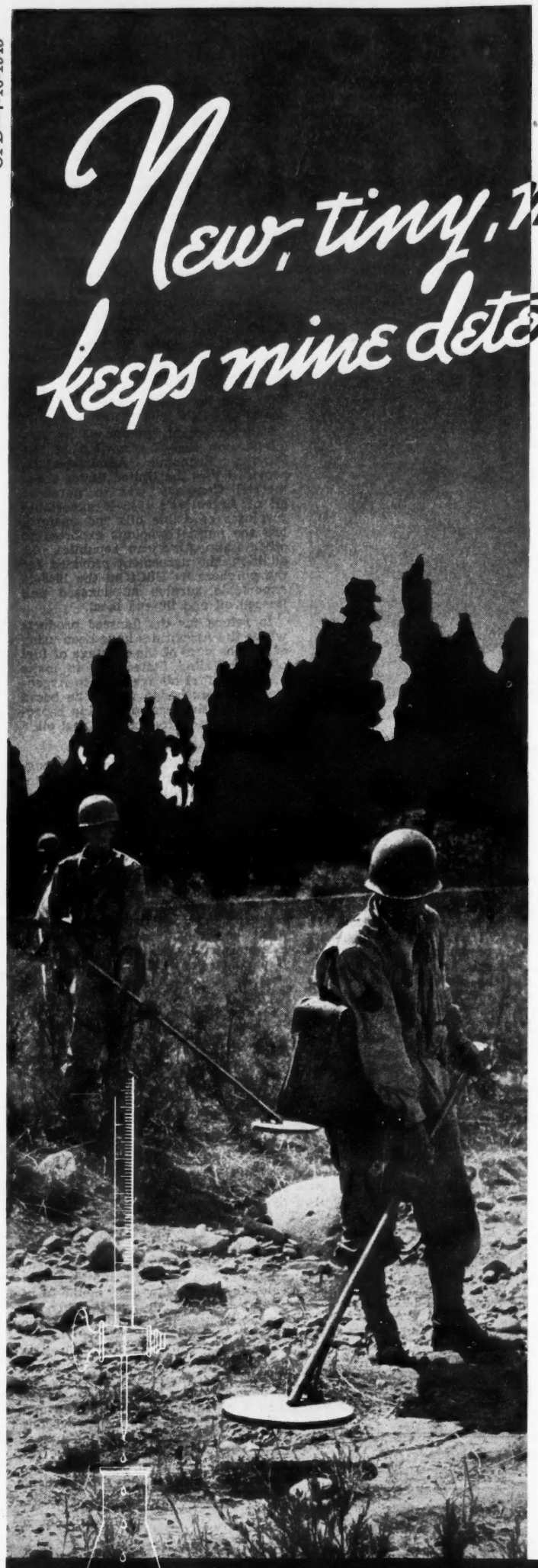
An oil shale mining division has been established in the Office of Synthetic Liquid Fuels, Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the Bureau of Mines has announced. E. D. Gardner, former regional engineer in charge of the bureau's central experiment station in Rolla, Mo., has been appointed chief of the new division.

Charged with the responsibility for all mining activities of the synthetic liquid fuels program as authorized by Congress, the new unit will make engineering and economic studies to develop efficient, low-cost methods of mining the oil shale and possibly the coal to be used in producing synthetic gasoline and oil.

At the bureau's $1,500,000 oil shale demonstration plant to be built at Rifle, Colo., immediate problems include a choice of mining methods, selection of equipment for mining and conveying the shale, and provisions for the health and safety of the miners to be employed. Oil-shale mining research will be conducted at the new oil-shale research and development laboratory being built at Laramie, Wyo.

Junior Chemical Engineers Elect

William B. Hudson, of the Foster-Wheeler Corporation, has been elected president of the Junior Chemical Engineers of New York. Maurice R. Lyons, of M. W. Kellog Company, has been elected vice-president, and Richard Rosenkranz, of the Shell Oil Company, has been elected secretary-treasurer. Andrew A. Melnychuk, of the Celanese Corporation, has been named assistant secretary-treasurer.



New, tiny, miracle battery keeps mine detectors on the alert!

Chemical exactness enables this new-type battery (shown above in actual size) to stand up in torrid heat and jungle rains.

A tiny but incredibly powerful and long-lasting battery is now powering walkie-talkies and mine detectors in the Pacific war theatre, and helping to save lives.

Specially built to withstand tropical heat, jungle rains and corrosive fungi, these mercury batteries – whose cells are five-eighths of an inch high—will run about five times as long and "give five times as much service" as the best battery of the traditional type. Experts foresee a wide civilian market for the mercury battery—in hearing aids, fire alarms, portable radio sets, and in the marine and railroad fields.

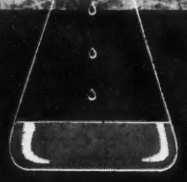
One of the factors essential to the success of this new-type battery is the use of chemicals of exacting purity. The J. T. Baker Chemical Co. is supplying chemicals for this battery.

Chemical exactness is an art long associated with the name of J. T. Baker Chemical Co. A pioneer in reagent laboratory chemicals with the *actual analysis on the label,* Baker has been trained to produce purity to the decimal, for Fine and Industrial Chemicals to the Government's exacting specifications.

If you have special chemical requirements for war production or in anticipation of post-war needs – if you require chemical measured purity to predetermined standards, we invite you to discuss your problems in confidence with Baker.

We may be able to help you, for Baker Chemicals are kept abreast of industry's exacting needs.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant:* Phillipsburg, N. J. *Branch Offices:* New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.



Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 13, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb.-lots.. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .40 - .54

Freigtht equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.09 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00- —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.50
Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 90%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech.,[7] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1,7] split, ret. dms.lb. Nominal
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,7] dist., dms....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil, s.l.,[1,7] dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,7] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks., lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. .85 - 1.10
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11⅛
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —[6]
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric,[3] dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22
dms., spot.....lb. .21½- .22
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .17½- .19½

Acid, maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit ...lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic,[3] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra, lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1,7] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lms. 5.25 - 7.25
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. 4.75 - —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .10½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .11½- —
single cbys.....lb. .12 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .13 - —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .10½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .11¼- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .13 - —
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Picric, bbls.....lb. .65 - .70
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .18½- —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
resub., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.... gal. 2.60 - 2.65
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split). .30 - —
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1,7] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¼- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., wks..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Acid, tannic, tech., bbls., dms.lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,7] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .33
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls....lb. 1.94 - 2.02
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.89 - 1.97
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl[6] ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .1980- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1830- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. lb. .1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E. dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½- .61¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¼- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[3,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13⅝
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12⅛

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl[6], 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal. 17.67 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. 17.70½-17.73½
tanks ..gal. 17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal. 18.62 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. 18.65½-18.68½
tanks ..gal. 18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works..lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms..lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works..lb. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l, same basis..lb. .50 - —
Aidol,[6] dms., works..lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..... long-ton. 67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance $1 per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms..lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs..lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. .28 - .33
Curacao, kgs..lb. .48 - .49
Socotrine, kgs..lb. .47 - .48
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 4.80 - 4.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .82 - —
tanks, works..gal. .77 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1390- —
tanks, works..lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Alum potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic, solu., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .00½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works..lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al $(OH)_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works....lb. .19¾- —
Hydroxide, dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract..lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,5,4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms..lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .38 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms...lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .36 - —

Aluminum powd., varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 13.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls..lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.ton. 69.00 - —
Aqua, 26° cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_2 content). ton. 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. ..lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09½
cns. ..lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms, kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. ..lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars ..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars ..lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points..ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton. 46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. ..lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Suphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6], bulk, inland producing ovens..ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars ..lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[5] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¼- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .17½
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms, works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .637 - .682
NF, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. .80 - 1.35
imported, bls.....lb. 2.50 - —
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½ Nom.
Mexican, futures, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Antimony, needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .16¾- —
Antimony salt,[1,6] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide...bots. oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo. 80.00 - 82.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] chloride (arsenous), bots., lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .58 - .60
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .78 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis....ton. 44.60 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis....ton. 33.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis....ton. 28.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis....ton. 26.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis....ton. 22.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis....ton. 19.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis....ton. 16.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis....ton. 15.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ..ton. 41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l. ..ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l. ..ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 32.20 - —
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.00 - 23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,5] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate,[6] natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - 70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - 75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - 75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 70.00 - 80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. .....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .72 - 1.00
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. .....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo, up to 2c. per gal., gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .59 - .60
dms. .....lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alchol, benzyl).
Benzoate,[6] a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride,[6] cbys., frt. equal..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks.
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks.
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .36
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots. .....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon, beads, compressed,[6] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0525- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse...lb. .092- —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .092 - —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse...lb. .08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse., lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l. works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

BROMINE

Freely available for prompt shipment from the factory . . . your inquiries will have our immediate attention.

CETYL ALCOHOL

As a base for cosmetic, hand and massage creams, and as a fixative for synthetic aromatics and similar products, we can supply the finest grade Cetyl Alcohol.

CITRIC ACID REPLACEMENT

This is a liquid available in barrels of about 450 lbs. each. It is used pound for pound to replace Citric Acid.

LACTIC ACID

We stock the 50% and 80% edible grades.

MYRISTYL ALCOHOL

For the more expensive cosmetics, we have Myristyl Alcohol for prompt delivery.

ORANGE OIL, USP

We have on hand three drums Florida Oil Sweet Orange cold pressed, which we can offer at a most favorable price.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE

Whatever your needs, we should appreciate an opportunity to quote on your requirements.

ROCHELLE SALT

We have a technical grade suitable for use in plating and silvering mirrors.

SODIUM BENZOATE

We have the USP Powder packed in 100 pound fibre drums.

SODIUM BROMIDE

If you use Sodium Bromide by the barrel, ton or carload, you will find us to be of excellent service.

SODIUM CITRATE

We have a good stock of the USP XII —priced attractively.

STEARIC ACID

We have aboard steamer some twenty tons of double pressed Stearic Acid (clean white cakes) having a titre of 129°F (54°C) packed in cotton wrapping, due to arrive in New York this month.

TARTARIC ACID

We are accepting a limited number of orders for forward shipment.

ZINC STEARATE

We can supply some twenty tons double pressed Stearic Acid which can be converted into Zinc Stearate.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

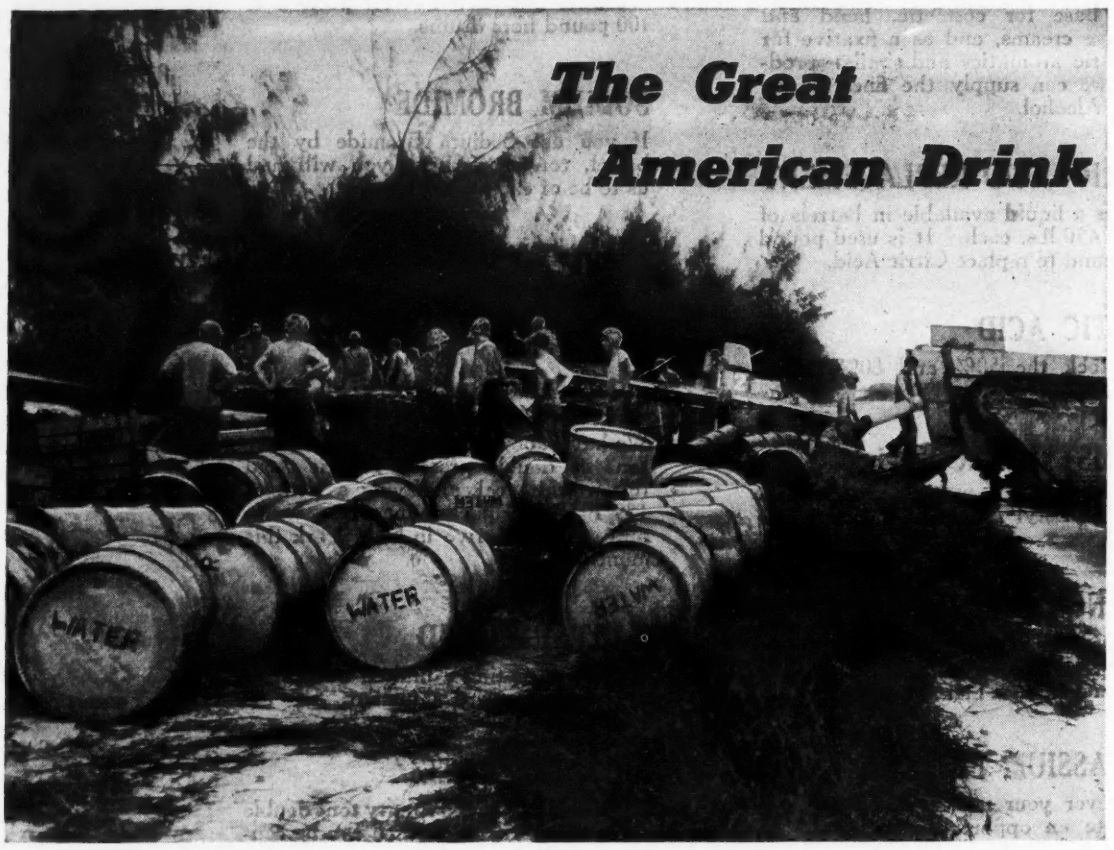
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .18
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.80 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluestag root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
Bone meal, steamed, fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.53.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ten lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, cryutals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Brown, Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .57
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1760- —
tankwagons, same basis. lb. .1810- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, divd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —



Protected By Rheem Containers

THIS OFFICIAL U.S. Navy photograph shows Rheem drums on the beach at Saipan. The caption said: "Drums of water in the foreground were a welcome sight to thirsty, tired troops who suffered from water shortage on the island."

In *all* our island landings precious drinking water is one of the first items ashore. And it hits the beach in rugged steel containers, because *only* steel containers can take the necessary punishment.

Drums of water, gasoline and oil aren't babied in this war. They get jolted, dropped, pounded by surf, blistered by the sun.

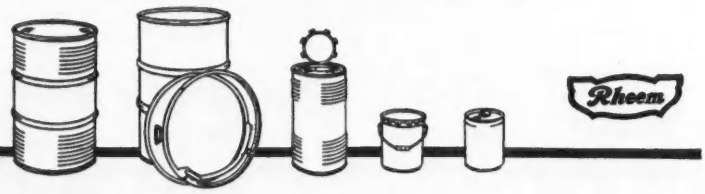
Rheem drums, like those pictured on the Saipan beach-head above, stand up under such punishment. Their flash-welded, leak-proof construction has done the job it's designed to do . . . provided air-tight protection under the roughest handling.

The same skill that goes into the building of these war-proven drums goes into Rheem drums for industrial use. If you need steel shipping containers of any size or gauge . . . plain, lithographed or galvanized . . . or with baked protective linings, call upon the nearest RHEEM office.

* * *

RHEEM'S nation-wide network of plants is prepared to deliver drums where and when wanted.

Your Product Deserves the Protection of a Rheem Container



RHEEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Executive and General Sales Offices

NEW YORK • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES • CHICAGO • WASHINGTON, D C

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] ingots or sticks, divd. lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., divd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse. works, ft. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
divd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd., ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.00 -44.50

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .60
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, edible, dms., lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frts. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06¼
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .13½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80,% bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms., lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - —
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor,[4] natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55

Camphor, synthetic, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots..lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .83 - —
smaller lots..lb. .84 - —
Camphor monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides ..lb. No stocks.
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls..gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, futures..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Canadian, bgs..lb. 1.05 Nom.
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .72 - .73
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. 1.05 Nom.
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
tanks, works..lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls..lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys..lb. .17 - 19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.: 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.45 - 1.80
medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
decorticated, cs..lb. .66 - .67
green, bgs..lb. .64 - .65
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 8,800 A units per gm., tins, works. 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots..lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk..lb. .32 - .35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l..lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb. .22 - .24
20 to 99, same basis..lb. .22¼- .24¼
less than 20, same basis. lb. .22¾- .24⅜
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .23½- .25½
20 to 99, same basis..lb. .23¾- .25⅝
less than 20 bgs..lb. .24¼- .25¾
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .17½- .18½
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .19 - .20
Cassia,[1,7] ..lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts..lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports..long ton. 82.00 -83.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns..lb. 12.00 -13.00
synth., bots..lb. 19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls..lb. .65 - .68
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. .23 - .23½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs. works..lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .46 - —

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.

Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5%) propionyl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.

Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works..lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs, lb. .38 - .45
Roman, bls..lb. No stocks
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 31.25 - —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works, ton. 31.00 -33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton. 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 -41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works..ton. 44.00 - —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works..ton. 23.65 - —
Pinewood,[1,6] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points... ton. 20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls..lb .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.22 - 3.55
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.47 - 3.80
tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.62 - 2.95
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.46 - 8.32
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.21 - 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 12.50 - —
import, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse..ton. 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars..lb. .93 - .98
dms. ..lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05½- —
contracts ..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2. wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1. wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms..lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms..lb. .30 - .33

Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis..lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse..lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs..lb. .07¼- —
7½%, bbls., cs..lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots..lb. 6.02 - 6.06
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP. 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .18½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .18½*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms..lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., futures..lb. .5202- —
OO, bls., futures..lb. .5320- —
OOO, bls., futures..lb. .5407- —
OOOO, bls., futures..lb. .5494- —
No. 1, bls., futures..lb. .5145- —
2, bls., futures..lb. .5058- —
3, bls., futures..lb. .4958- —
4, bls., futures..lb. .4858- —
chips, bgs..lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns..lb. 4.50 - 6.25
Citrine ointment, jars..lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms..lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms..lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls..lb. .16½- .17
futures, bls..lb. .16 - .16½
Zanzibar, bls..lb. .17½- .18
futures, bls..lb. .17 - .17½
Clover tops, red, bgs..lb. .50 - .55
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works..gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works..bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works..gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works..dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works..lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls..lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms..lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms..lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co, 50-gal.
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Co, 50-gal.
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

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TRIACETIN 97-99%
CREAM OF TARTAR USP IMPORTED
POTASH PRUSSIATE YELLOW
MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE PURE FOOD
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420 LEXINGTON AVENUE •• NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Cobalt oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84	- —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.75	- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.38½	- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42	- .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65	- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.00	- —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs.	lb.	.75	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.87	- .88
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25	- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
blue, bls.	lb.	.23	- .25
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.20½
cns.	lb.	.23	- .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21	- .22
cns.	lb.	.25	- .31
Colecynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.16	- .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.47	- .49
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50	- .52

Copper aceta... apric, bbls., works.	lb.	.25¾-	—
smaller containers, wks.	lb.	.27	- —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½-	.20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾-	.17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	- .38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15	- 5.15
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12	- .12½
Naphthenate,[6] 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19½-	.20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.28½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.	lb.	.19	- .20
red, com'l, bbls., works.	lb.	.21	- .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17	- .20
Resinate,[6] precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.20	- —
smaller lots, dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.95	- —
dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	8.95	- 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	9.95	-10.20
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.55	- 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	14.00	- —
Copra, Coast, ship't.	lb.	No prices.	
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.11¾-	.12¼
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.31	- .32
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.905	- —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.625	- —

Corn syrup, 42° bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.221	- —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.271	- —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.07	- —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.92	- —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00	- —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00	-49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.75	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.90	- 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.80	- .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.57½-	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.,	lb.	.58	- .58½
imported, bbls.	lb.	.55	- .56
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.,	lb.	2.10	- 2.39
Coaltar (see Cresol).			
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.15½-	—
refined, dms., c.l., works,	gal.	.247	- .3325
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.26	- .35
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.18	- .1850
solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.141	- —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.	lb.	.85	- 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60	- .77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28	- —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.09½-	.10½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10	- .11
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾-	.11¾
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	.11¾
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.10	- 10¼

Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18	- —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.50	- 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.00	- —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works.	lb.	.40	- —
4% rotenone, bbls., works.	lb.	.32	- —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cyanamid,[6] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk,	unit-ton.	1.62½-	—
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis.	unit-ton.	1.52½-	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.09½-	—
Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works.	lb.	.21	- .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30	- .32
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.29	- —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal.		.27	- —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.18	Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.48	- .50
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.34	- .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works.	ton.	34.25	- —
Degras,[1,7] common, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .13
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.28	- .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.28½-	.28½
Derris root (see Cube root,.			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.29	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.98	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.03	- —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78	- —
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71	- —
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	.11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots.	lb.	5.00	- 8.50
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams.	4.50	- —
tech., bots., works.	lb.	3.00	- —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2170-	.2200
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2220-	.2250
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.2070-	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64	- —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10	- .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast,	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	55.00	-60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	-90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.02	- .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2630-	.2900
1-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2830-	.3100
dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.2080-	.2350
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.2130-	.2400
tanks, works.	lb.	.1980-	.2250
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.48	- .51
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.50	- .52¼
tanks, works.	lb.	.46	- .50
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.,	lb.	.92	- 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.69	- —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.15	- —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.22½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25	- —
refd., 90%, dms.	lb.	.30	- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	- —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2025-	.2120
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2075-	.2170
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1925-	.2060
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.13	- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.70	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.81	- —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] dms., l.c.l., works. frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75	- —
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40	- —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.13	- —
Diethyleneglycol, monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.21	- —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.14½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31	- .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19	- —
Dillseed, natural cleaned, bgs.,	lb.	No stocks	
decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.15¼-	.16
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1875-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1925-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1775-	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90	- —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.19	- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	- —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35	- .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —

Hooker Toluene Derivatives give you a Choice of Highly Reactive Intermediates

HOOKER Electrochemical Company has done a vast amount of research with toluene and chlortoluene compounds. This has resulted in the development of many derivatives which together with the chlortoluenes, are being widely used as intermediates in many types of reactions. In these toluene derivatives Hooker has made available a number of chemicals which provide chemists with the benzyl group, $C_6H_5CH_2$—; benzal group C_6H_5CH= and benzoyl group C_6H_5CO—.

Listed below are some of these toluene derivatives. These Hooker chemicals are of the same high standards of purity and uniformity as are all Hooker chemicals. Bulletin 320, available when requested on your letterhead, gives additional information on these toluene compounds and derivatives and their behavior in typical reactions. Hooker Technical Staff is also prepared to help you in the use of these chemicals for your particular purposes.

PRODUCT *Chemical Formula* *Molecular Weight*	DESCRIPTION
Benzal Chloride $C_6H_5CHCl_2$; 161	Water clear liquid
Benzoate of Soda C_6H_5COONa; 144	White crystalline solid
Benzoic Acid C_6H_5COOH; 122.1	White crystalline solid
Benzoyl Chloride C_6H_5COCl; 140.5	Water clear liquid
Benzyl Alcohol, Tech $C_6H_5CH_2OH$; 108.1	Colorless to light yellow liquid
Benzyl Chloride $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$; 126.5	Clear, colorless to light yellow liquid
Metanitrobenzoyl Chloride $C_6H_4NO_2COCl$; 185.5	Yellow to brown liquid partially crystallized.
Paranitrobenzoyl Chloride $C_6H_4NO_2COCl$; 185.5	Yellow crystalline solid

Benzoic Anhydride · **Benzyl Thiocyanate** · **Benzotrichloride** · **Monochlortoluene**

CHEMICAL OF THE MONTH
CHLORPROPANE LIQUID 170

$C_3H_{1.5}Cl_{6.5}$ (Average)

To chemists working in plastics, rubber, paints, and sanitary chemicals fields, Hooker Research Laboratories suggest that an investigation of this new Hooker Chemical may prove advantageous. Chlorpropane Liquid 170 is a clear, colorless liquid with a characteristic odor, is insoluble in water and soluble in alcohol, ether and most chlorinated solvents. It becomes quite viscous at temperatures below −50°C. It is resistant to oleum, mixed acids, fuming nitric acid and hydrogen fluoride.

Among resins found to be compatible with Chlorpropane Liquid 170 are: acrylic resins, chlorinated rubber, vinyl polymers, polyterpene resins, polyvinyl chloride and natural rubber.

Technical Data Sheet No. 333 describes the physical properties of Chlorpropane Wax. Research samples will be supplied when requested on your business letterhead.

ARMY E NAVY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

8321

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 Forty-Seventh Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y. · WILMINGTON, CALIF. · TACOMA, WASH.

Caustic Soda · **Muriatic Acid** · **Sodium Sulfide**
Paradichlorbenzene · **Chlorine** · **Sodium Sulfhydrate**

Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18	- —
oily, dms.	lb.	.05	- —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, divd.	lb.	.44	- —
smaller lots, divd.	lb.	.46	- .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene,[1,5] dest. dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.55	- .56
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.45	- —
steam-dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.56	- .58
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.52	- .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48	- .50
dms.	lb.	.43	- .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- .37
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	67.50	- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
imp., NF, bls.	lb.	.52	- .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	- —
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.	lb.	.55	- .60
reeds, cs	lb.	No stocks	

Dyes, coalta (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—

Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	13.50	- —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90	- —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65	- —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00	- —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75	- —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15	- —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.50	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—

Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	8.35	- —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35	- —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns.	lb.	2.85	- —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35	- —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35	- —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	10.35	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	21.85	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns.	lb.	7.85	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

36	Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65	- .70
40	Chome yellow R	lb.	.50	- 1.00
53	Victoria violet	lb.	.80	- 1.00
165	Lake red C	lb.	.70	- .80
170	Fast red A[6]	lb.	.56	- .60
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	- .90
189	Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
202	Chrome blue black U.	lb.	.35	- .42
204	Chrome black A	lb.	.42	- .45
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	- 2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	- .80
289	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	- 1.00
299	Chrome black F	lb.	.85	- .88
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.85	- .90
307	Fast cyanin black B.	lb.	.80	- .85
326	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
365	Chyrophenin G	lb.	.58	- .70
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80	- .85
401	Developed black BHN.	lb.	.45	- .60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	- .70
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60	- .70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	- .73
420	Direct brown M	lb.	.55	- .57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	- .65
496	Benzo purpurin 10B.	lb.	.40	- .50
502	Direct azcrin G	lb.	.75	- .80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	- 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B.	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	- 1.00
529	Direct fast black FF.	lb.	.55	- 1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.50	- .54
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .45
592	Direct green B	lb.	.50	- .55
594	Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	- 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	- .73
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.35	- .50
1177	Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	- .18
	Benzo fast black L.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	- .50
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
865	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36 - .44
Blue—			
7075	Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00 - —
1078	Alizarin cyanin, green base.	lb.	6.00 - —
Brown—			
	Brown	lb.	1.15 - —
Green—			
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00 - —
	Green	lb.	.75 - —
Orange—			
24	Sudan I	lb.	.75 - —
	Red shade	lb.	.75 - —
Red—			
75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05 - —
258	Sudan IV	lb.	.85 - —
680	Oil violet	lb.	.50 - —
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink).	lb.	2.50 - —
1080	Anthraquinone,[6] violet base.	lb.	6.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Yellow—			
15	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90 - —
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75 - —
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
246	Naphthol blue black S.	lb.	.50 - —
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85 - —
861	Indulin	lb.	.87 - —
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50 - —
909	New blue P	lb.	1.20 - —
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00 - —
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90 - —
1180	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85 - —
Blue—			
714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Brown—			
231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47 - .62
234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65 - —
235	Resorcin dark brown R,	lb.	.66 - —
332	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47 - .62
793	Phosphin	lb.	4.65 - —
Green—			
5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00 - —
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.85 - —
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00 - —
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15 - —
737	Wool green S	lb.	.58 - —
924	Mehhylene green B	lb.	1.55 - —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange—			
10	Chrysodin G	lb.	.44 - —
21	Chrysodin R	lb.	.41 - —
27	Orange G	lb.	.50 - —
31	Amidonaphthol red G.	lb.	.42 - —
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B,	lb.	.68 - —
151	Orange Y	lb.	.31 - .33
161	Orange R	lb.	.34 - —
Red—			
79	Ponceau R	lb.	.48 - —
88	Fast red B	lb.	1.05 - —
176	Fast red A[6]	lb.	.54 - —
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60 - —
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX.	lb.	.72 - .75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60 - —
252	Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68 - —
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10 - —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50 - —
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50 - —
768	Eosin G	lb.	1.50 - —
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45 - —
Violet—			
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.70 - .75
681	Crystal violet B	lb.	1.75 - —
695	Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88 - —
Yellow—			
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.88 - —
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56 - .58
636	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25 - —
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15 - —
640	Tartrazin	lb.	.80 - —
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
864	Nigrosin	lb.	.36 - .44
Blue—			
860	Indulin	lb.	.60 - .70

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Brown—			
331	Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50 - —
Green—			
687	Malachite green base.	lb.	2.00 - —
Orange—			
20	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.35 - —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.36 - —
Red—			
677	Fuchsin, magenta, base,	lb.	7.25 - —
749	Rhodamine R	lb.	4.75 - —
Yellow—			
67	Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75 - —
655	Auramine	lb.	2.00 - —
800	Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00 - —
Violet—			
680	Methyl violet base	lb.	.85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.75	- .80
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.02	- 1.08
imported	lb.	No stocks	
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.40	- .41
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.50	- .51
select, bndls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Emetine hydrochloride,[6] bots.	oz.	21.00	- 33.00
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	- 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins	oz.	.95	- 1.45
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	- 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	- —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	- —

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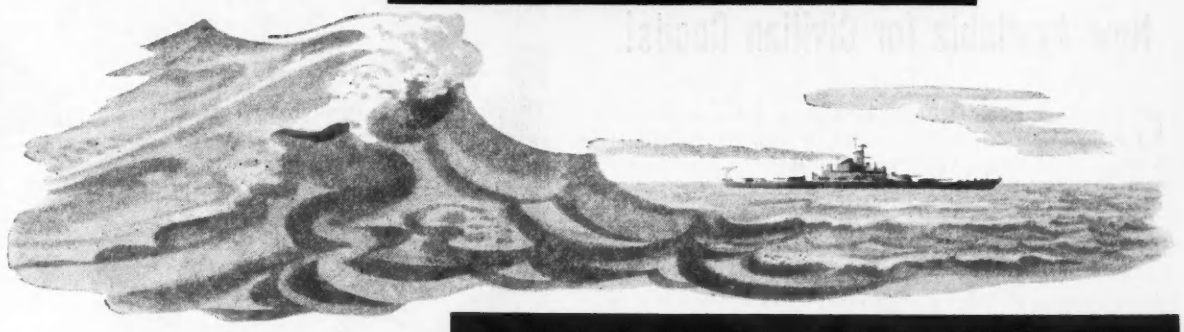
on the seven seas



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Ephedrin, synth., hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl[6] (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric,[6] conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .68 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Ethylchloride (see Trichloroethane
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoetnanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz. 10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., min. 2 tons..ton. 17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton. 14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton. 12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .16¼- .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colorsd, cs., works, lb. .13½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal. 16.50 -17.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton. 78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton. 66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 96-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 37.00 - —
Fluorspar, washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines, ton. 33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton. 32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton. 31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,5,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -16.00
Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago.....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs, c.l.....ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .20½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .20¾- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .09075- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .05¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07¾- .0895
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb .90 - .97
export, cs.....lb. 1.00 - —

Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.

Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .16½- .17
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Romeo-type, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] calcium type, 2s millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —

Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Hide,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.

Glycerin,[7] crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12¼- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11¼- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
tanks.....lb. .16¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¼- —
tanks.....lb. .16½- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks.....lb. .17 - —
B. P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .18¼- —
tanks.....lb. .17½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¼- —
tanks.....lb. .16¾- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30

Long-Lasting! Glycerine is an important raw material in the making of alkyd resins, used in modern "war paints." It helps to make such paints quick-drying, tough, long-lasting.

Safe in Medicines! Glycerine, the versatile solvent, carrier, humectant, is used in many pharmaceuticals because it has been proved *safe*. Use glycerine in your products.

GLYCERINE,

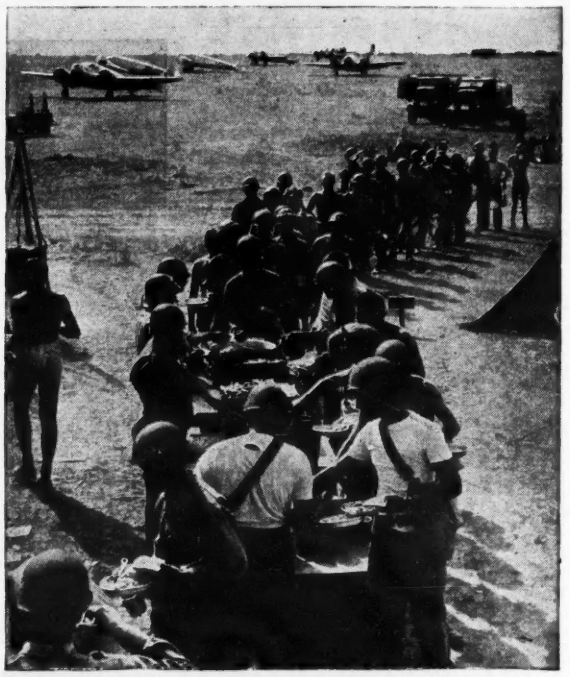
Key War Material,

Now Available for Civilian Goods!

GLYCERINE, time-tested ingredient depended upon by so many American manufacturers, is now off allocation! War needs have been huge, but today there is glycerine for the production of civilian goods!

Nothing takes the place of glycerine in many vital war materials. The Surgeon General's Office and the Medical Corps recognize the necessity of using wholesome glycerine in the making of many medicines, and in other instances where human life is concerned.

If you have been using emergency substitutes, you'll want to get back to safe, time-proven glycerine. And in planning new products, you'll want to use glycerine, too. Send for the free booklet, "Nothing Takes the Place of Glycerine — 1583 Ways to Use It." Address: Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Dept. K-2.



Come and Get It! Because glycerine is wholesome, it is used in foods and food products — in sausage casings, in chewing gum, candies, flavorings, and colorings. Use glycerine!

More Satisfaction! Most cigarette tobaccos are kept from drying out through the use of glycerine. Use time-tested glycerine as the moistening agent in your products—*and be sure!*

More Business for You! If you are using emergency substitutes, you can now get back to safe, time-tested glycerine. And when you plan new products, you'll want to use glycerine, too!

Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots, acid-yellow, bots.....oz. 18.75 -19.00
oz. 20.75 -21.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.85 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 8.10 - 8.35
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb. .08 - —
Grease, house,[2,7] loose.....lb. .06¼- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[4] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V.)
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11½- .12
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15⅞- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13½- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15⅝- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13½- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10⅛- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .05¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips, same basis. lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13⅝- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅞- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —

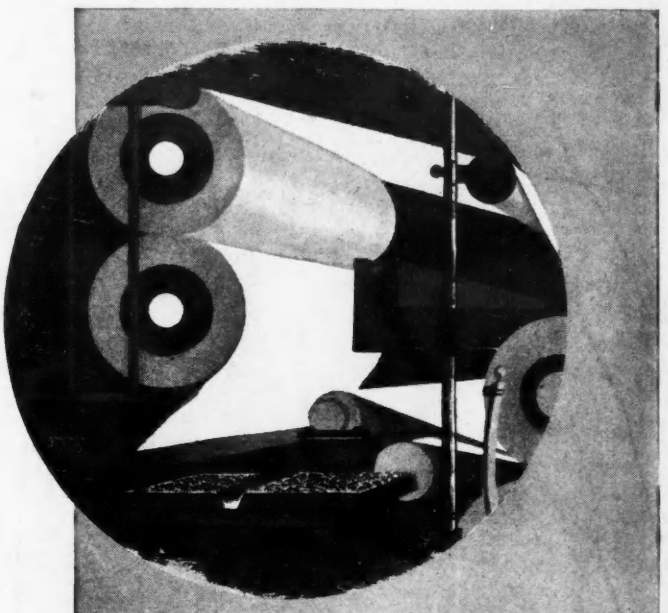
Gum, copal, Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila-Singapore[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
whse., entry point, c.l...lb. .08⅝- —
lb. .08⅜- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis...lb. .13¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis....lb. .08⅜- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅝- —

Gum, copal, Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅝- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅝- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l..lb. .30⅜- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis...lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅝- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, rosin, types,[1,4] dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc.....lb. .1210- —
other points, same basis, lb. .1285- —

Gum, euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. .....lb. .095 - —
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27¼- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —

ONE OF 11 DOW CHEMICALS USED BY THE PAINT INDUSTRY

mold is generally all wet!



HOW DOW FIGHTS MOLD ATTACKS

Water—indispensable to man—nevertheless causes many manufacturing headaches. Under certain conditions, it encourages the growth of mold—destructive mold that constantly harasses production in many industries.

In one step of paper making, for example, the wet pulp mass that eventually becomes finished paper is carried on felt belts and squeezed partially dry between rollers. Being subjected to constant dampness, the felt is up against continual mold attack.

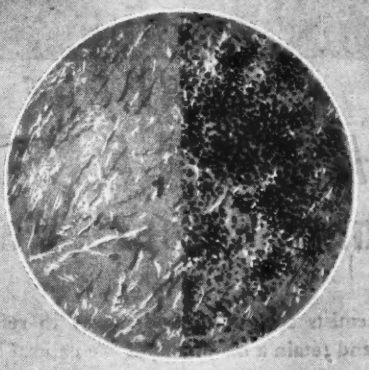
Dow research men tackled the problem and came up with Dowicide—a germicide and fungicide that increases wet felt life as much as forty to sixty per cent. Paper manufacturing has benefited immeasurably.

Furthermore, Dowicide products have helped paper producers combat other mold attacks . . . they have aided in slime control, in preserving log and pulp stock, in making packaging papers mold resistant, in reducing maintenance costs.

Similar mold problems in the textile, lumber, paint, and other industries are being successfully reduced by a Dowicide specifically designed for the job. If you are bothered by molds, fungi, bacteria, or termites, write us to find out how Dowicide can help you.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit
Chicago • St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle



Dowicide

Germicides and fungicides

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Gum, kauri superior, No. 1, same basis..lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .60 - .95
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talba, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered.....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, Blue Rapids, Kan., frt equald, ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla.,, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal. ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald....ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y.. works..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works, ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
Heptane, laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
Hexane, laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz.20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .80 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able. divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.50.00 -70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .30 - —

I

Icthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.07 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[1,6] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Cooperas, and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .53
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

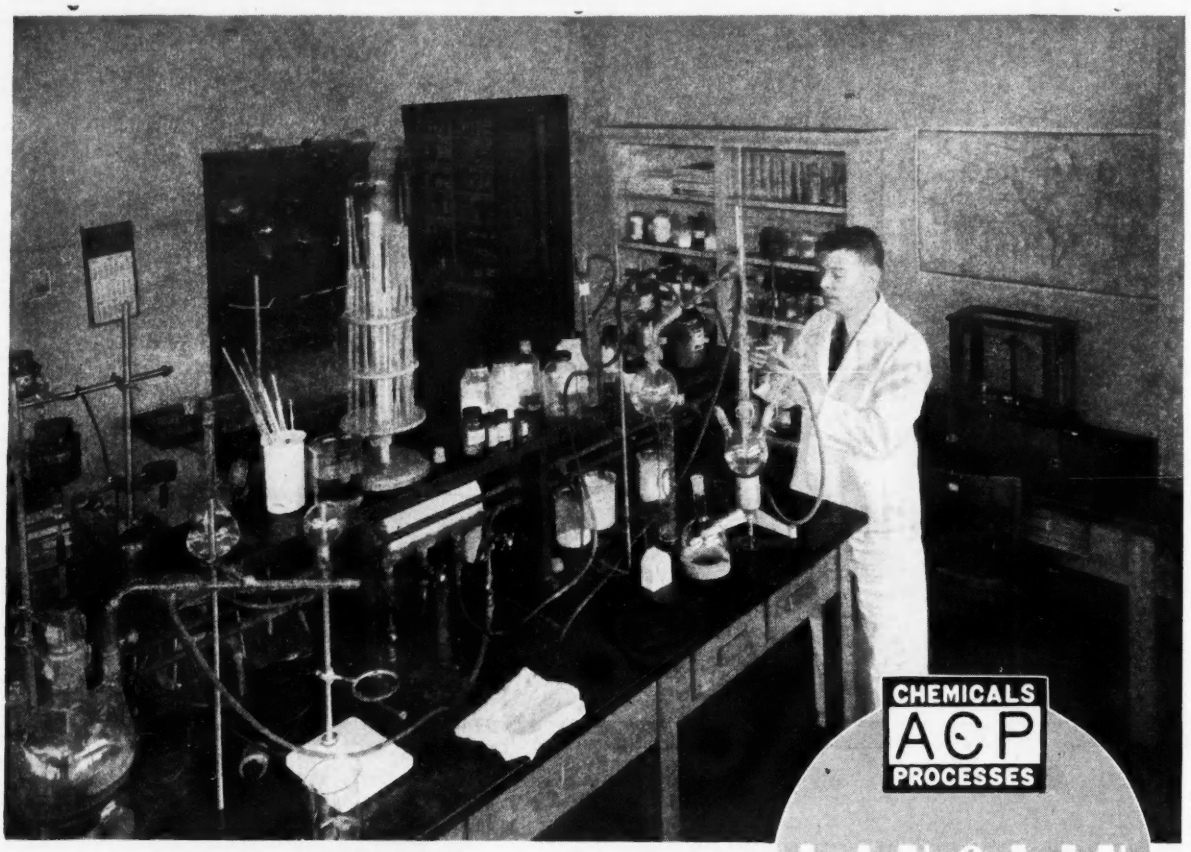
Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.15

K

Kamala, cns.....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.. gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04¼- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¾- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0705
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0725- .07375
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb 1.50 - 1.60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .1522½- —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .1448- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Turkish, bls.....lb. .29 Nom.



WHERE

ACP LANOLIN

Refining Process Was Developed

LANOLIN

Our chemists set out to find a way to refine wool grease and retain a maximum of the natural beneficial qualities.

ACP Lanolin is the result. It not only is superior in these features but it sustains a smooth consistency, is light in color, always has a high melting point, possesses a mild odor and meets the exacting requirements of discriminating manufacturers. No acids or solvents are used in the refining process.

ACP Lanolin (both Hydrous and Anhydrous) is used principally for pharmaceutical purposes and cosmetics (in normal times).

ACP Lanolin, Technical, is used in lubricants, drawing compounds, cutting oils, rust-proofing materials and for many other purposes.

ACP interest in Lanolin originated in 1939 when our chemist developed the ACP process for recovering wool grease from scouring liquor—a method now in use in many scouring mills.

We have facilities for producing large quantities promptly. Our Research Laboratories and skilled Technicians will be glad to assist you in furthering the use of Lanolin in new developments or suggesting its proper application in your present products.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO.
AMBLER ACP PENNA.

Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80 -	—
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
select, bls.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12¼-	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½-	.12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	.23
standard, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	.22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.23¼
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	.25
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	.25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½-	—
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 -	—
Iodide, NF V, bots.	lb.	2.80 -	—
jars	lb.	2.69 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	—
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).			
Metallic paste, dms., works.	lb.	No stocks	
Napthenate, 24%-30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.14¼-	.17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 -	.28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
other points	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 -	—
other points	lb.	.09½-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.14 -	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 -	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.,	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10¼-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
other points	lb.	.10¾-	—
Resinate, precip.,[6] 23.3% Pb., dms.	lb.	.17½-	—
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730-	.0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.	lb.	.22¼-	—
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.	lb.	.06¼-	—
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery. E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½-	—
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾-	—
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½-	—
dlvd. other points	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾-	—
other points	lb.	.09¼-	
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½-	-
other points	lb.	.07¼-	-
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 -	—
other points	lb.	.07½-	—
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼-	.13¾
dealers, kgs.	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
painters, kgs.	lb.	.12¼-	.12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26¼-	.45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾-	.59
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26¼-	.45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs.	lb	2.75 -	-
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 -	.72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 -	.88
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade. bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk: Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Lonview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N.Y.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.15 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.65 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 -	—
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.15 -	—
Lime, hydrated, Riverton, Va.,	ton.	9.15 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).			
Linaloot, cns.	lb.	7.25 -	8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.60 -	3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.,	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	—
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00 -	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¼-	—
other points	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., l.c.l., Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.06 -	—
other points	lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.09 -	—
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	1.92 -	1.96
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Chloride, jars.	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
Cirate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 -	1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 -	2.60
Hydroxide, jars.	lb.	1.25 -	1.40
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.20 -	—
jars	lb.	5.05 -	—
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works.	lb.	.50 -	—
Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.04¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
titanated,[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.0585-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.0610-	—
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.00 -	1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.50 -	33.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.32 -	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—

but you can control the end product!

The mighty forces of nature manifest themselves in violent extremes—from freezing temperatures to humid heat...unpredictable forces that vitally affect everything that grows.

Neither the forces of nature nor their effect on the quality of crude oils can be controlled, but through Filtrol* Adsorbents you can control the quality in your refining process.

When crops are frosted or vary in quality and crude oils become off-color, use Filtrol Adsorbents to counterbalance the effects of nature and balance your runs to uniform top quality.

Special Filtrol is a scientifically controlled and chemically prepared adsorbent. It is "tailor-made" to fit a wide range of oils—press cake losses are cut to the bone—you get more oil per press run—and top quality production is maintained with minimum labor and equipment.

FOR CONTROLLED END PRODUCT QUALITY

Specify Special Filtrol to insure the cleanliness and purity so necessary to modern streamlined bleaching methods, and to insure uniform control of quality in the end product.

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SPECIAL Filtrol PRODUCTS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Logwood extract, solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.39½-	.44½
Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls.	lb.	1.20 -	1.50
Lupulin, NF, 1940 crop, tins.	lb.	14.00 -	16.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	1.75 -	2.00

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77	Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98	Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62	Nom.
No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.60	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.55	Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 -	.30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms.	lb.	.153 -	.18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08½-	—
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09 -	—
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09½-	—
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.10¾-	—

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Magnesia chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00 -	42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.29 -	.30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.33 -	.35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 -	1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.	lb.	.60 -	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
Stearate, ctns.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.42 -	—
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75 -	—
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00 -	32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l	lb.	.26 -	—
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
blue, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½-	—
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 -	—
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00 -	82.00

Manganese dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00 -	82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	71.75 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	74.75 -	79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	73.00 -	—
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 -	—
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 -	—
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.70 -	—
jars	lb.	5.55 -	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Mn, dms.	gal.	.16 -	—
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.10½
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn. dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works,	lb.	No stocks	
Manganese sulphate, feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.04 -	.05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati,	ton.	68.50 -	—
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.	lb.	.05 -	.05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Mangrove bark,[1] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports.	ton.	67.50 -	—
Manna, flake, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 -	.40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works.	lb.	.85 -	—
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.18½

Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.29
Menadione, USP, bots.	gram.	.10 -	—
Menthol, natural, USP, cns.	lb.	8.00 -	8.25
synthetic, tech., cns.	lb.	5.00 -	6.00
USP, laevo, cns.	lb.	13.00 -	—
racemic, cns.	lb.	8.60 -	9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.	lb.	.70 -	.72
30%, pails.	lb.	1.23 -	1.34
50%, pails.	lb.	1.69 -	1.71
Mercury bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate,[2] dms.	lb.	2.45 -	2.47
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).			
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.	lb.	2.72 -	—
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.38 -	—
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.48 -	—
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, USP, fib. dms.	lb.	2.94 -	2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
Mercury and chalk,[2] ctns.	lb.	1.66 -	1.71
dms.	lb.	1.59 -	1.61
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in., pkg.		3.00 -	—
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.		15.00 -	—
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	3.00 -	—
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65 -	—
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70 -	—
Methanol,[1,3,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.,	gal.	.63 -	.66
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.73 -	.76
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.60 -	—

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.31 -	—
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.34 -	—
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 -	—
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.36 -	—
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.43 -	—
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.,	gal.	.41 -	—
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.51½-	—
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.24 -	—
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.27 -	—
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 -	—
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 -	—

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0875-	.0975
smaller cont., dlvd.	lb.	.1475-	—
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1150-	—
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd.	lb.	.1275-	.1375
smaller cont., dlvd.	lb.	.1875-	—
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½-	.12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½-	.12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.11 -	.14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12 -	.13½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½-	—
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½-	—
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.,	lb.	.07 -	.09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½-	.11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08½-	.10½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06 -	—
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07 -	—
Acetoncetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30½-	—
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.76 -	—
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.60 -	—

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms. extra, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.63 -	—
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.65 -	—
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.67 -	—
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.69 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis.	gal.	.66 -	—
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.83 -	—
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.70 -	—
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.83 -	—
tanks, Zone 1, same basis.	gal.	.60 -	—
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.62 -	—
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.64 -	—
zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.64½-	—

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.51 -	—
Zone 2.	gal.	.52 -	—
Zone 3.	gal.	.53½-	—
Zone 4.	gal.	.54½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.54½-	—
Zone 2.	gal.	.57 -	—
Zone 3.	gal.	.58 -	—
Zone 4.	gal.	.59½-	—
tanks, Zone 1.	gal.	.43 -	—
Zone 2.	gal.	.44½-	—
Zone 3.	gal.	.45½-	—
Zone 4.	gal.	.45½-	—

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).			
Anthraniiate, bots, 100-lb. lots,	lb.	2.20 -	2.50
25-lb. lots.	lb.	2.35 -	2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.	lb.	.55 -	1.00
Bromide, cns.	lb.	.75 -	.80
cyls.	lb.	.65 -	.75

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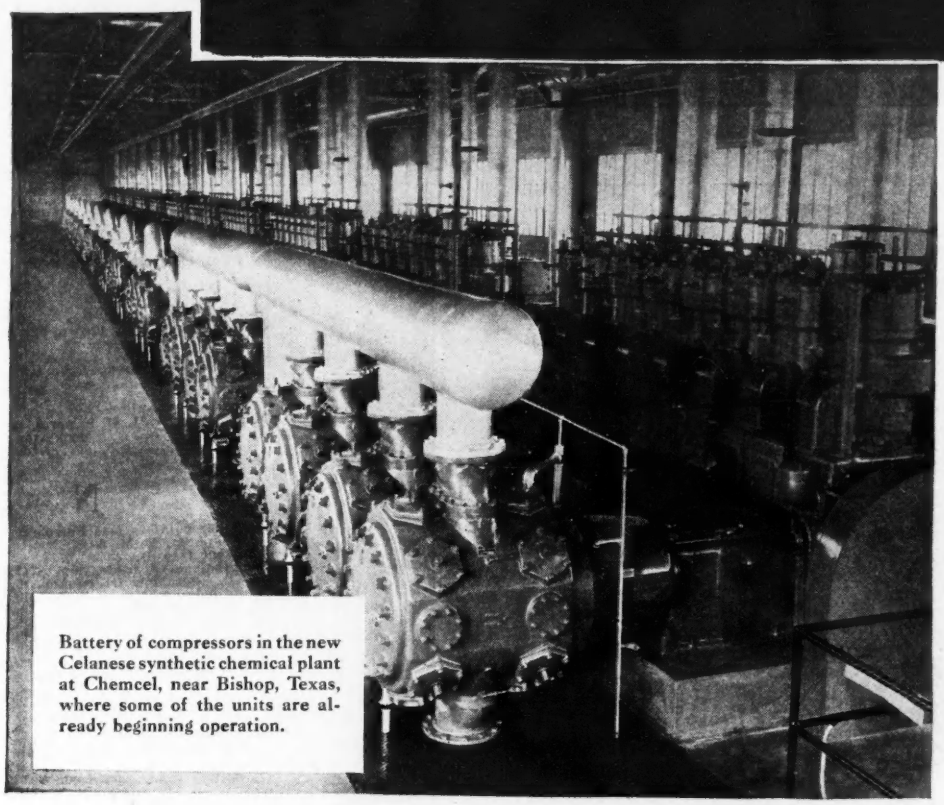

Battery of compressors in the new Celanese synthetic chemical plant at Chemcel, near Bishop, Texas, where some of the units are already beginning operation.

GREATER ACCESS to the major source of synthetics

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In line with this program is the new Celanese chemical plant in Texas, some units of which are already in production. Close to major sources of petroleum and natural gas, this new plant will substantially increase the scope of Celanese chemical operations. Production will include important basic chemicals such as acetaldehyde, acetone, formaldehyde and methanol, for conversion into specialized compounds used in a wide range of industrial products—synthetic plastics, lacquers, dyes, textiles, resins, adhesives, preservatives, essential oils, solvents, soaps, drugs, lubricants, antiseptics, anti-freeze, synthetic rubber.

The scope of Celanese research will keep pace with expanded production—its guiding concept applied to a still broader field: The constant effort to create new materials exactly suited to specific needs, rather than adapting needs to existing materials.

An example of this approach is the Lindol* series of organic phosphates, compounds that serve many industrial demands with versatility as well as precision.

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Methyl chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Methyl lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .36 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100% dms., works..lb. .23 - —

Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
dlvd..lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.48.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.50 -43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —

Mica, wet-grd., extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
white, ex fine, bgs., c.l., w , frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .14 - .14½
Zone B.....lb. .13½- .14
spray, bulk, Zone A.....lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¼- —
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .29 - .32
spray, bbls.....lb. .30 - .34½
Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

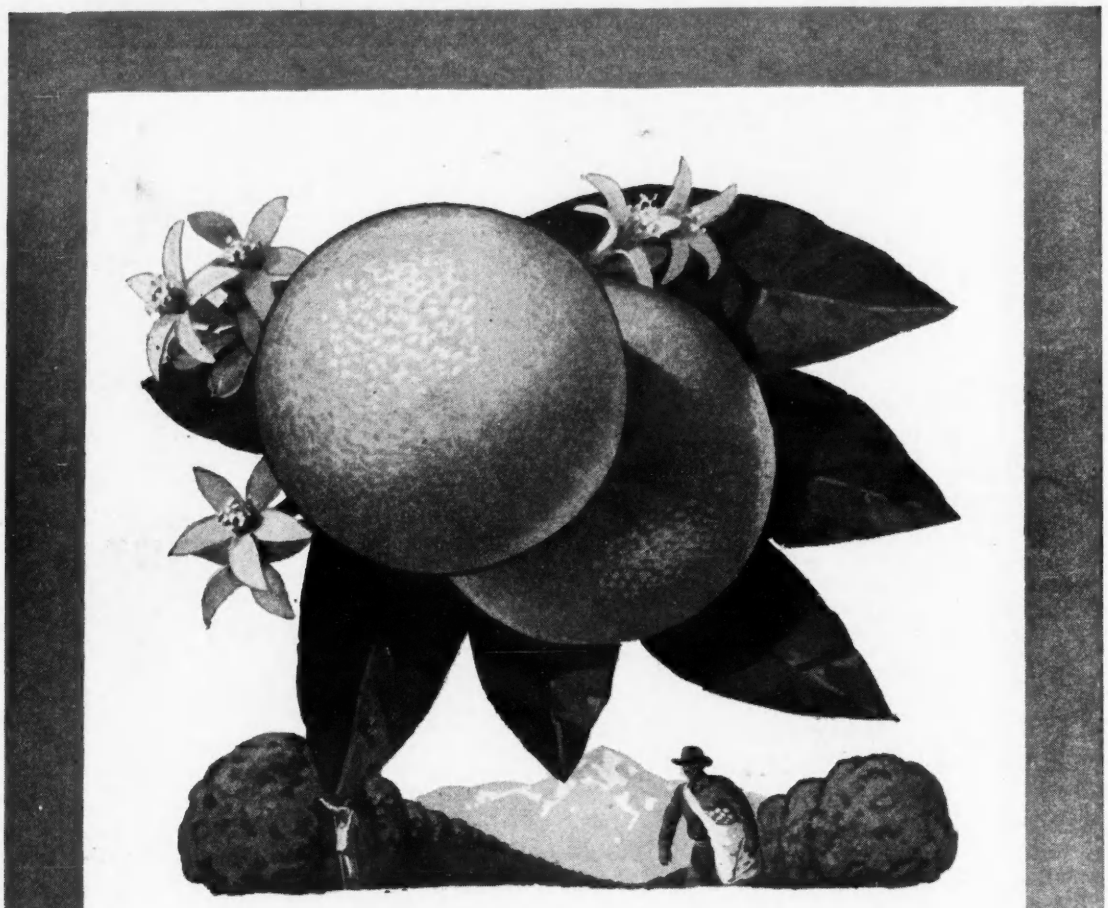
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho., Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .46 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. .lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16¼- .17
yellow, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
oriental, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
yellow, bgs.....lb. .1450- .1500
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Myrobalans,[1,6] J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.55.00 - —
J2 .....ton.48.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .03 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .03¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .03¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nephelinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,8] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,9] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,8] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. alldwed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.12.00 -17.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .35
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100°C-140°C. industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —



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First in America for Orange Flavor

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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Brazilian, cns....lb.10.00 -10.25
Italian, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.00 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns..lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.12.00 -12.75
rectified, cns.....lb.14.00 -15.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb.15.75 -16.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.17.50 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,7] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb.16.90 - —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
50% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- .14
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 - —
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Celery, bots.....lb.16.25 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.32.00 -45.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Coconut,[*,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tanks .....gal. .82 - .83
Codliver,[8] USP, bbls., dms.gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12⅜- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03¼- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13⅛
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb.10.00 Nom.
Dillseed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. No prices
Bourbon, cns.....lb.15.75 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.16.50 -17.00
Turkish, (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.17.75 -20.00
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hemlock cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bots...lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lard,[1,7] com., No. 1, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l., lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.lb.15.00 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
tech., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.....lb.55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dm.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.12.50 -13.50
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l...lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470 —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed,[7] replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1400- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1320- .1470

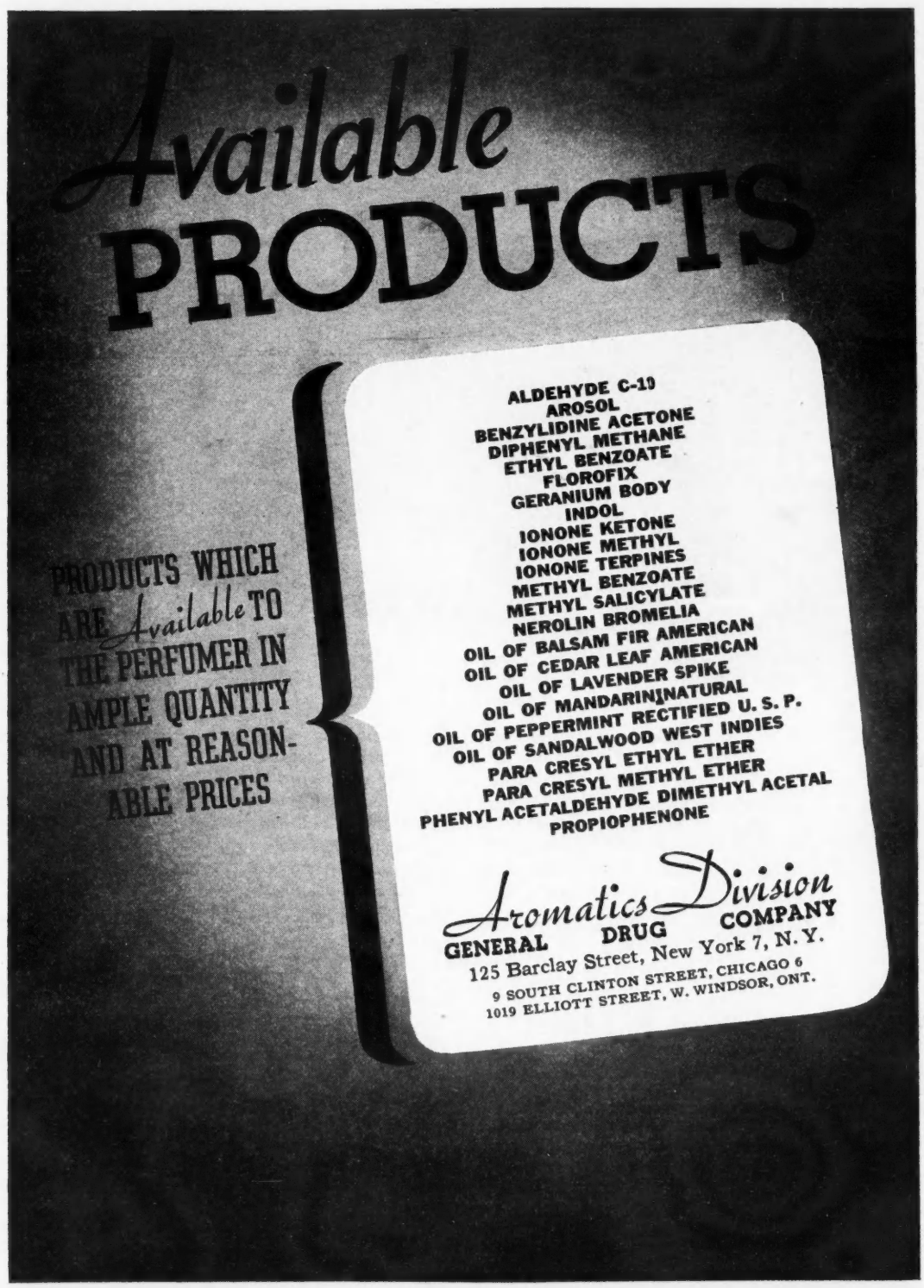
Oil, lubricating,[1] at renery, extax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2⅝-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07½- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11⅛
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.. gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks...gal. .15 - .17⅛
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650, steam refd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l....lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Seed,[7] exp., dms., extra, l.c.l., lb. .14⅝- —
Neatsfoot,[1,7] 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb.200.00 -325.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .24 - —

Oil, oleo,[1] extra, dms., Chicago.lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. No stocks
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12⅞- .13⅞
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb .04 - —

Oil, peanut, hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1573- .1578
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. No prices
import, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Peppermint,[1,7] natural, dms.lb. 7.25 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.75 - 8.05
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,7] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156½- —
Red.[1,7] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies.. lb. .12¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double distilled, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15⅞- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16⅞- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16⅝- —
special non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16⅝- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17⅝- —



Oil, red, double-dist., special, non-ret. dms., Texas and Okla..lb. .17½- —
Red oil prices for l.c.l. are ½ cent per pound higher for ton lots and 1 cent per pound higher for less than ton lots.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns, case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,3] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .71 - 1.00
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[4] No. 1, tanks, Am. ports, lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .06½- —

Oil, soybean, refd., varnish, dms. lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms...lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower,[6] imp., ref. tanks, lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.58.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[3,8] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb.30.00 -32.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter bleached, dms....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50

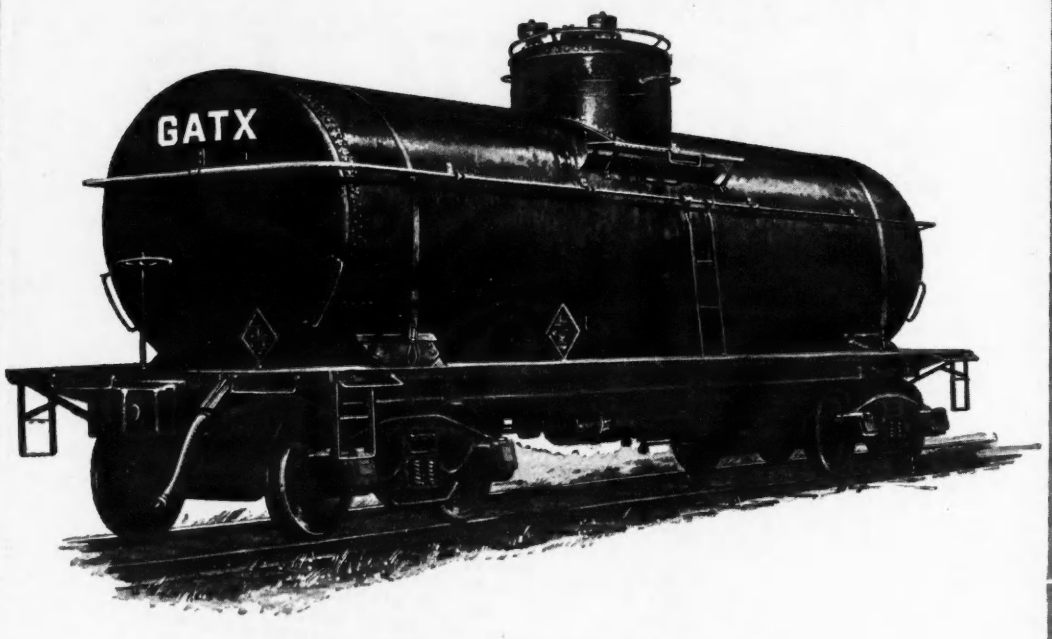
Oil, white mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .34 - .38
65-75 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .32 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .35 - .39
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .37 - .41
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .39 - .43
125/135 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
145/155 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .42 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .49
175/185 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .51
200/210 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .47 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50 - .54
320/330 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .49½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .60½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .62½- .65½

Oil, white mineral, USP, 340 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .72 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[3] dms., Chicago....lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bags, c.l., works, ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin, toner[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .12 - .12½
sweet, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .09¼
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[3,6] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, bgs..lb. .37 - .37½
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .27½- .36½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .37 - .42½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .26½- .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., works.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[3] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery.lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde,[3,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., works..lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works, lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls..... lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units. .68 - .95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .33 - —

"World Traveler"



This General American car has traveled the equivalent of ten times around the world—carrying Navy fuel oil safely and speedily. Its record of dependability is equaled by thousands of General American tank cars serving all types of industry. Each GATX car is designed with protective features for specific liquid commodities. Wartime performance of the GATX fleet indicates its peacetime value to you for most efficient transportation of any bulk liquid.

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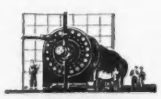
Your company may be developing liquid commodities never shipped in bulk before and difficult to handle. General American will plan with you now the tank cars to carry your products economically. Research engineers in all our divisions work with the skill and experience American industry associates with the General American name

Builders and Operators of Specialized Railroad Freight Cars

Bulk Liquid Storage Terminals


Process Equipment of All Kinds

Pressure Vessels and Other Welded Equipment

Aerocoach Motor Coaches

Precooling Service for Fruits and Vegetables

GATX GENERAL AMERICAN

GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION

CHICAGO

Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3..	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, Group 2	gal.	.07½- .07⅛
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 ton., bgs..	lb.	.10 - —
50 to 100 bgs	lb.	.1050- —
4 to 24 bgs	lb.	.1100- —
red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs..	lb.	.32½ Nom.
sports, old crop, bgs	lb.	.46 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs	lb.	No stocks
longs, old crop, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Chillies, bgs	lb.	.22½- .46
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons	lb.	.1161 Nom.
24 bgs	lb.	.1295 Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls	lb.	.70 - .75
import, bls	lb.	.90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[8] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0782- .0800
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.25 - 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls. c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼ —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.04⅜- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades,	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County,	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf coast	bbl.	1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central..	bbl.	1.01 - 1.25
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10 - 1.22
West	bbl.	.70 - 1.72
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1,	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - —
light	bbl.	1.20 - —
diesel	gal.	.04 - —
stove dist	gal.	.05 - —
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.08½- —
No. 5	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 3	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03⅝- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07 - .07⅝
No. 2	gal.	.07 - .0805
No. 3	gal.	.06⅞- .07⅝
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07 - .07⅝
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	1.97 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.72 - —
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.77 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl	1.62 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y., tanks, refinery..	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅝- —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10¼- —
198-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.06¼- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.135 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1430- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1150- —
Detroit	gal.	.1380- —
Hartford	gal.	.1430- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.07½- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2, tanks, over 90% arom., same basis..	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, tanks, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.228 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks El Segundo..	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06¼- —

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.13 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco.	gal.	.25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y., tanks..	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07⅛
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .07⅛
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Sulphonates,[9] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10⅜
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —

Petroleum, sulphonates, 50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07⅞- .10⅜
tanks, works	lb.	.08¼- —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent		
Phenobarbital, cns	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol,[3,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .93
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45 - 3.00
100%, bots	lb.	4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms	lb.	12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		

It's timely

to think of Kellogg's

"KEL-X-L"

The castor oil shortage, with its consequent restriction of Kellogg's Synthenol, points to KEL-X-L as the way out for varnish makers who must produce quick-drying varnishes that are water and alkali resistant.

These are KEL-X-L's superior qualities:

1. Rapid polymerization either alone or with resins.
2. Compatibility with resins, including limed rosin.
3. Fast-drying varnish films.
4. Hard-drying films, dust-free, tack-free, with no after-softening.
5. A final product with excellent resistance to water and alkali damage.

●

Ask your local Kellogg representative or write for detailed bulletins on experience with KEL-X-L—which was developed by the Spencer Kellogg research laboratory early in the war. The Technical Service Department has complete information on its properties, behavior in processes and results in use of the final products. Turn to the KEL-X-L page in the Kellogg Booklet, *"Oils for the Protective Coatings Industry"* for chemical constants and further details.

SPENCER KELLOGG and SONS, Inc.

Buffalo 5, N. Y.

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

THE FIRST NAME IN VEGETABLE OILS

Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.
long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum
short ton. 2.90 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., b.p.l., same basis
long ton. 5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis
long ton. 4.95 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis
short ton. 5.05 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis
short ton. 5.30 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis
short ton. 5.80 - —
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] cns.....lb. .23 - .25
dms.....lb. .25 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Phosphorus, pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.65 - 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Pinetar,[6] retort, dms., incl., c.l., works..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32&- —
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin.....dms. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
South American, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[4] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[6] cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated,[6] 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. allo..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¾- .03½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
Potash, caustic, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. 09 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., powd., 3c. per lb. higher. lb. .33½- .33¾
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.25 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt,[6] 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
33° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Alt. or Gulf ports.. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .73
Thiocyanate, bbls.....lb. .62 - .65
kgs.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propylenegiycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .68
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol)
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton. 10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, transparent, cs., wks. lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —

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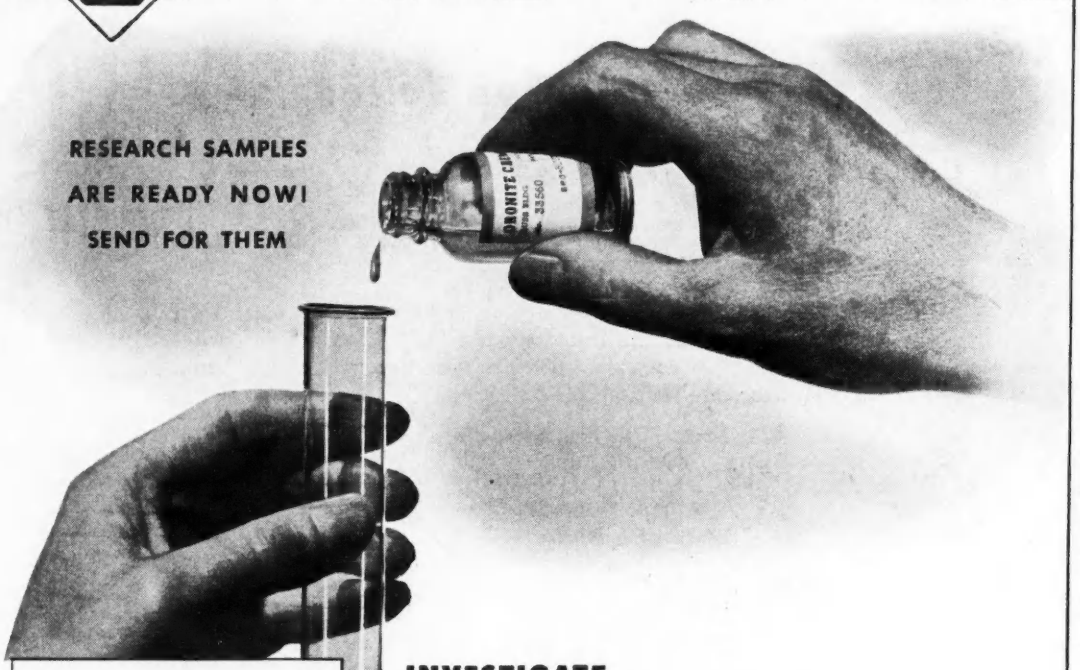
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS



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The answer to one or more of your problems may be in the use of individual Alkyl Mercaptans. You can investigate them without cost or obligation.

MERCAPTAN	Sp. Gr. 20°/4°C.	B. P. °C.†	% Sulfur	% Purity
Methyl	0.885	5-7	66	95
Ethyl	0.837	34-36	51	95
Isopropyl	0.813	52-54	42	95
Propyl	0.841	67-69	42	95
Butyl (secondary)	0.832	84-36	35	85
Butyl (normal)	0.840	98-100	35	85

†90% plus, by True Boiling Point Distillation

Laboratory samples only of the six individual Oronite Alkyl Mercaptans are available now. Simply specify the Mercaptans you want and we'll send them posthaste together with technical bulletin. Furthermore, Oronite* will be glad to assist you in fitting these products to your individual needs. Only limited quantities are available, so do not delay your request.

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30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Pyroxylin, transparent, cs., works	lb.	.19	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
mixed colors, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.17	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.08	.09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account	lb.	.05¾-	.05¾
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼-	.06¾
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works	lb.	.04575-	.0585
tanks, works	lb.	.04075-	—
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.089	—
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.0915-	—
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.11	.13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.10	—
No. 2	lb.	.09½-	—
No. 3	lb.	.09	—
solid, bxs	lb.	.18½-	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)	flask	145.00	-150.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.30	- 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.06	+ .13⅛*
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.01	+ .13⅛
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	.71	+ .13⅛

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.84	+ .13⅛*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13⅛
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13⅛
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07	+ .13⅛
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.60	+ .13⅛
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.78	+ .13⅛
Dihydrobromide, bets., 50 ozs.	oz.	.86	+ .13⅛
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25	+ .13⅛
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07	+ .13⅛
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00	+ .13⅛
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.20	+ .13⅛
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.76	+ .13⅛
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.81	+ .13⅛
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13⅛
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07	+ .13⅛
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.90	+ .13⅛
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.79	+ .13⅛
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.67	+ .13⅛
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13⅛
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.63	+ .13⅛
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.03	+ .13⅛
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	.99	+ .13⅛

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns.	oz.	.81	+ .13⅛*
Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.			
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	.50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.65	—
paste, dms	lb.	.62	—
Raspberries, dried, bls	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.10	- 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher divd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago divd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies	lb.	1.00	—
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	.85	—
medium shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Selenide, dark, bbls., works	lb.	2.50	—
light, same basis	lb.	2.20	—

Orange (see Orange).

Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	4.75	- 5.25

Crocus Martis (see Red, purple ixide).

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	—
Firetener, dom., bbls., works	lb.	.85	—
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09¼-	—
80-85%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
imp., English, all shades	lb.	.12	—
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .09½
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis	lb.	.08¾-	—
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis	lb.	.085	- .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25	—
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.90	—
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works	lb.	.60	—
Pink, bbls., works	lb.	.20	- .25
Rose lake, bbls., works	lb.	.25	- .28
Lithol - rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	—
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works	lb.	.40	—
Cadmium, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	—
deep, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.20	—

Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.60	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.62	—
Metallic, bbls., works	lb	.02	—

Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).

Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.70	—

Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).

Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.15	—
Purple lake, kgs.	lb.	1.00	—
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works.	lb.	.55	Nom.
Red, Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04¾-	.07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.05	—
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11	—
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works	lb.	.0220-	—
10%, bbls., works	lb.	.0245-	—
15%, bbls., works	lb.	.0265-	—
20%, bbls., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
25%, bbls., works	lb.	.03	—
30%, bbls., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
35%, bbls., works	lb.	.0360-	—
40%, bbls., works	lb.	.04	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.25	- .40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	2.77	- 2.79
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb	.68	- .78
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld. E of Miss.	lb.	1.80	—
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	.35	- .36
powd., bbls.	lb.	.40	- .41
Riboflavin, bots.	kilo.	150.00	-200.00
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	- .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43	- .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Spanish, bls	lb	13¾-	14
Rosin, gum,[1,5]:—			
B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.90	—
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.97	—
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.60	—
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.64	—
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.66	—
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.66	—
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.70	—
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.72	—
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.88	—
W.G., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.18	—
W.W., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40	—
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Wood,[1,5] B (resin), dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.60	—
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95	—
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.03	—
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25	—
WW, X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.40	—
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works	lb.	10.90	-13.50
extract, liq., dms., works	per unit.	1.05	—

powder (see Cube root).

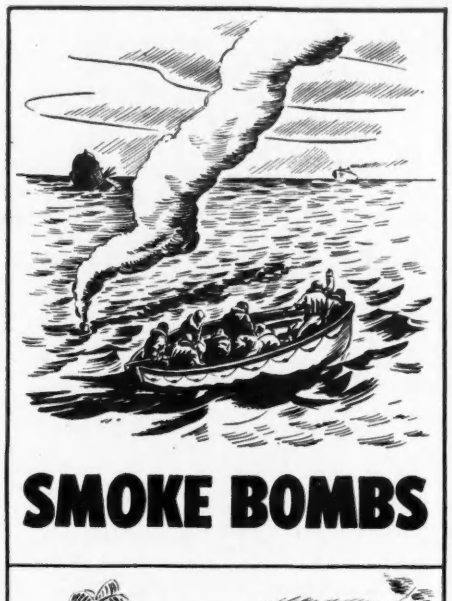
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	25.50	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	37.50	—
Rue, bls.	lb.	.70	- .76

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.32	Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
smaller lots	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Persian, tins	lb.	48.00	—
Spanish, NF, tins	lb.	35.00	-36.00
medium, tins	lb.	37.50	-38.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast	lb.	.32	- .33
Cyprus, good, bls	lb.	.17	- .17½
fair, bls	lb.	.15	- .15½
Dalmatian-type, bgs	lb.	.65	- .66
Greek type, fair, bls	lb.	No stocks	
good, bls	lb.	No stocks	
Palestine, bls	lb.	.16	- .16½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.19	- .19½
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.05	- .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs	lb.	No stocks	
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	No stocks	
Saligenin, dms	lb.	15.00	-20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.90	—
fib. dms	lb.	.92	- .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.			
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.	lb.	14.20	—
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	17.20	-18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70	—
l.c.l.	ton.	19.60	-23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00	—

Chrome (see Chrome cake).

Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots.	100 lbs.	8.20	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	8.35	- 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.20	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	9.35	- 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75	—
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	190.00	-200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.40	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.	lb.	.35	- .37
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.40	- .45
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.40	- .45
select, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Savory, Calif., bls.	lb.	.75	- .76
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .21



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helps them

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PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Chemicals

1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Cincinnati • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots..lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.. lb. .48¼- —
Boston .....lb. .49¼- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3' kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I. 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —

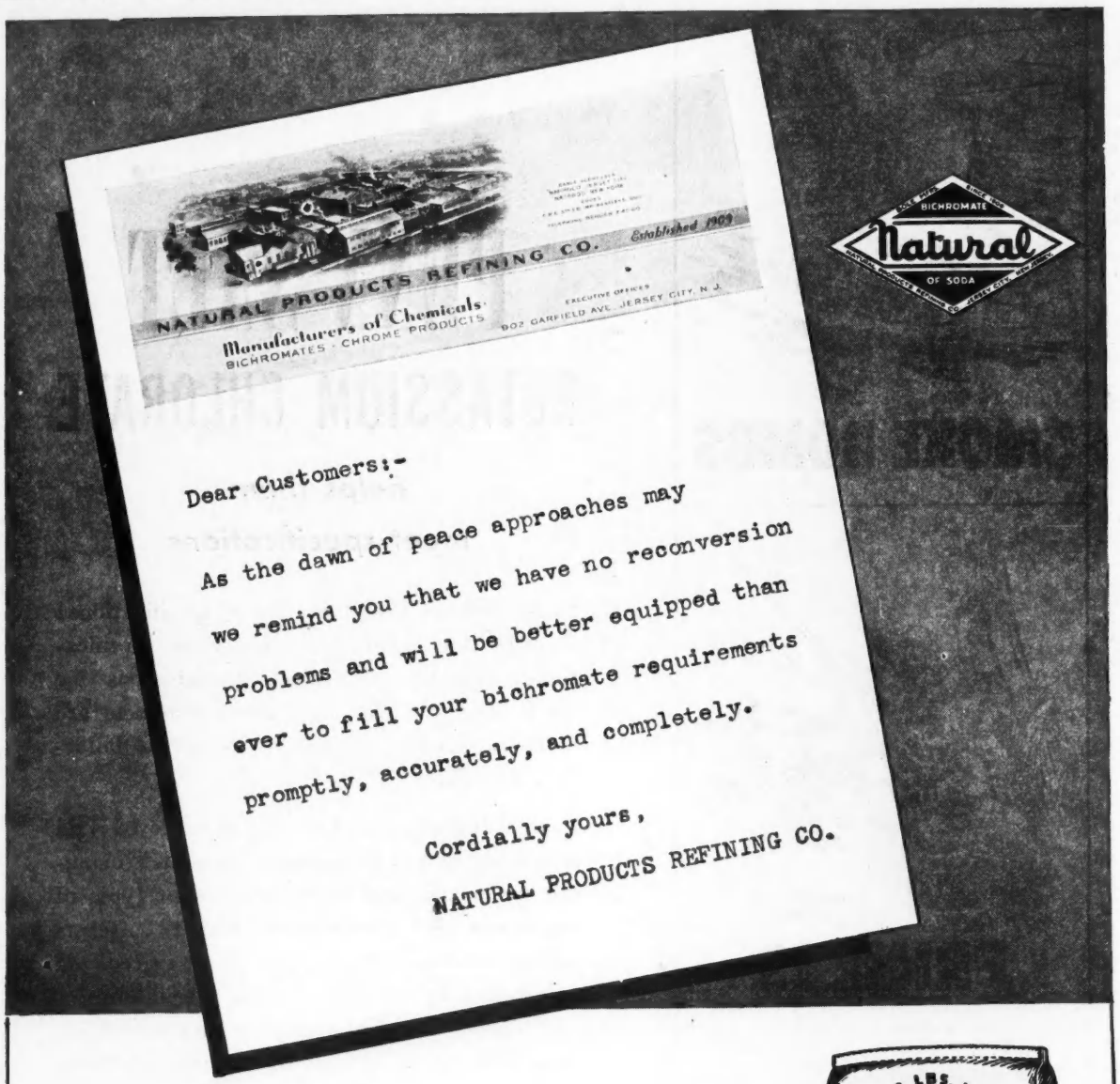
Shellac, superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales. 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lif. works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works..... ....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion .....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....cx. .41½- —
Nitrate, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .32⅝- —
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.oz. .308 - .356
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., oz. .298 - .333

Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .56
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .13¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .06½- .0
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —

Soda ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works, zone 1..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are spectial county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08½
Soda bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls, c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works. lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.90
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Soda hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher: pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP. cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —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Manufacturers of Chemicals
BICHROMATES · CHROME PRODUCTS
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
902 GARFIELD AVE., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Dear Customers:-
As the dawn of peace approaches may we remind you that we have no reconversion problems and will be better equipped than ever to fill your bichromate requirements promptly, accurately, and completely.
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Natural
OF SODA

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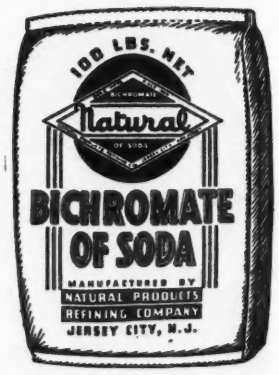

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
904 Garfield Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.

Natural BICHROMATES

Soda, metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 95-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .15 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb. .10 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l. same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic.
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works .....ton.12 00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.60
tanks, works .....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works, lb. .03¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms.. lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
Solvent naphtha, high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel,[6] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] coml, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.30
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bis...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -30.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .38 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.80
Sulphathiozole, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur nowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½

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CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT
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Sulphur dioxide, liq. com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Sulphur iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto., unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

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Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Talc, dom., ord., grd., Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,8] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[3,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l, ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.118.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .12 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .84 - .90
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate,[6] 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] dms., 25-lb. lots, lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., lots, oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
lb. .16 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works...lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. .....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms....gal. .82 - .83
Sulphate-wood, ret., dms...gal. .87 - .88
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East, gal. .80 - .83
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75

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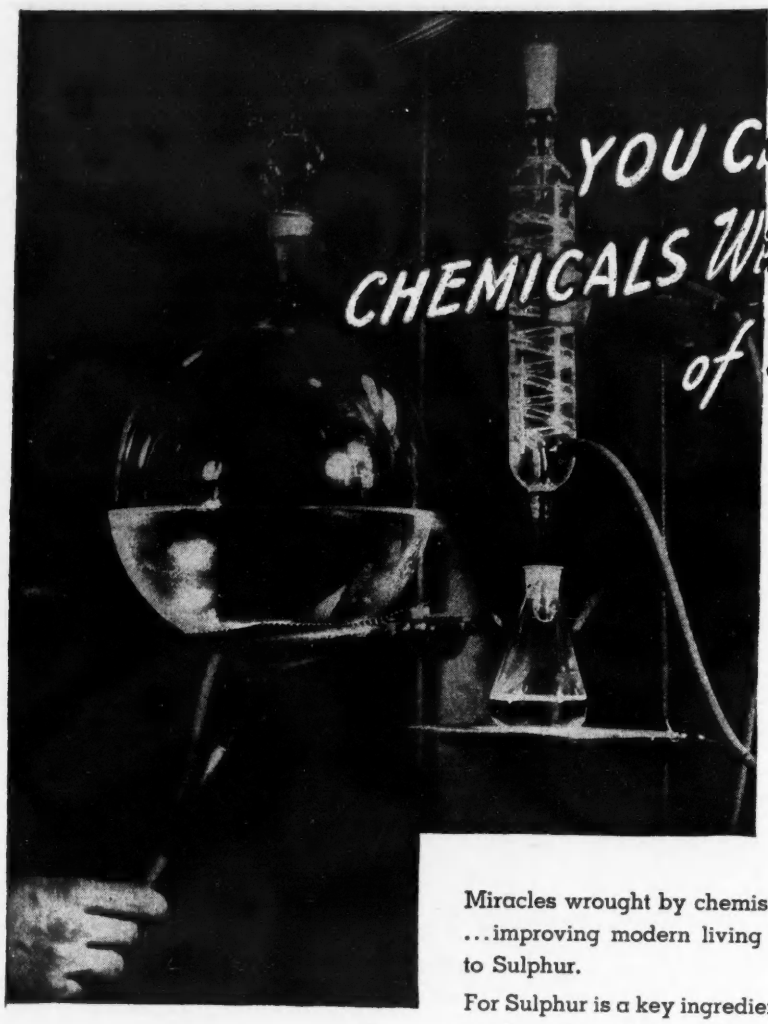
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.



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FUMIGANTS	RESINS
FUNGICIDES	RUBBER
GASOLINE	SYNTHETIC RUBBER
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GLUE	SODA
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Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —
Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $12, insurance $1, per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns...lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[2] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
Extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- .06¾
tanks .....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystilline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref,d, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .53½- —
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .39 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .41 - —
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .45 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84½- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¾
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
190°-195° m.p., A. S. T. M., black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29¼
Montan, domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton lots....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .50¾- .61¾
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.50
99%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

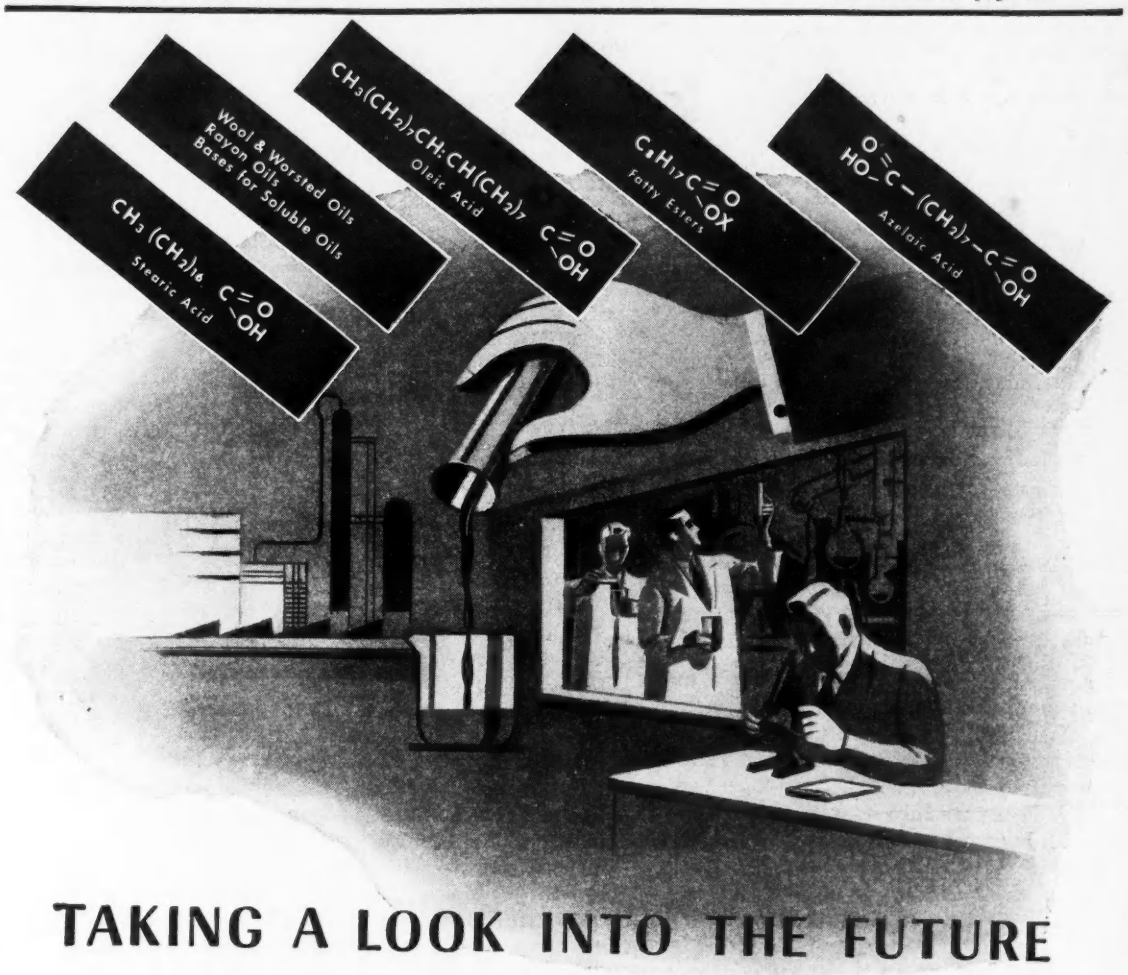
X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .85 - .86
Xylol,[6] (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo...gal. .27 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J..gal. .26 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lb. 2.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0865- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —

Continued on page 48



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Utilizing Warplants

From some angles it is difficult to determine whether the more immediate problem of surplus governmental supplies or the more or less removed one of government-owned plants which have outlived their warborn usefulness will bring business the bigger headache. In any event, whatever may be the acuteness of the pains of disposing of surplus materials, there can be no dodging the fact that idled warplants can stay long to pain and to plague. It is not to be expected that all such plants will be allowed to settle into even the temporary innocuous desuetude of Muscle Shoals, in abandonment or standby condition. The economics in government philosophy is of a different sort today. And the popularity of government jobs has been greatly magnified by the experiences of their necessity in the postdepression period.

So, somebody is going to make use of the plants which almost everybody's money built for government's needs. Who the eventual operators will be, and what the use, are now but conjectures. It will be well for private enterprise that both be more definitely determined soon. It will not be so well if private enterprise does not accept and ably perform its plain duty to itself in that determination.

Some ideas are already in circulation with reference to productive use of the public warplants after the war. One of the most interesting of these proposes the extension to such operations of the policy exemplified in the Tennessee Valley Authority. Two important lines of manufacturing are urged as new fields for such venturing by way of Willow Run and other plants. One of these is household equipment; the other is railroad equipment. The need for both these manufactures is painfully obvious and big.

That idea comes from organized labor, its origin, in fact, being the same as that of the then derided pre-Pearl Harbor plan for converting automobile plants to war production. The plan has been set out in detail of launching and financing the projects and making and marketing the products. It should get full and careful consideration by business; first, because it will provide employment; secondly, because it will serve greatly depleted markets, supplementing the inadequate capacity of existing plants in both lines; thirdly, because it is projected along three operating lines—(1) under lease to private, corporate enterprise; (2) direct as a government enterprise; (3) under lease to co-operative organizations.

It is no stretch of the imagination to foresee in the decision under that idea an indication of the future fundamental trend of manufacturing enterprise. Even as the TVA idea has grown and will grow and migrate; so, too, must it be expected that similar venturing in other lines will come into a goodly share of popularity. Business, that is, private enterprise, cannot afford to be some place else when the decision is made. It must be prepared in every respect to take over and to carry on.

—O-P-D—

Government as Workmaker

The Wagner full-employment bill, dawdling somewhere in the processes of Congress, has been strongly endorsed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Wallace has been credited with originating the declaration that the postwar economic welfare would demand at least 50,000,000 earning jobs. He may still sight that high, but he gives his support to the full-employment bill, without reference to the numerical measure of that fullness, as an emergency measure. He argues that private enterprise alone cannot maintain full employment. Does this provide an opportunity for private enterprise to prove that, in the field of practical, commercial economics, Mr. Wallace is as *"dumm"* as some would have him believed to be?

It will not be wise to rush out with a gleeful, affirmative answer to that question. The Secretary of Commerce knew whereof he spoke when he wrote Senator Wagner:—

> We know through the long historical experience of the free-enterprise system that it has been subject to alternating cycles of booms and depressions. There is not a shred of evidence to show that this situation can be corrected by the unaided efforts of business, nor that this would be a fair burden to place on business or on business men.

Disavowing all ideas of state socialism, planned economy, and the like, Mr. Wallace takes the position that there is a necessary place for government in the stabilization of business activity. He makes the point that the size and importance of that place depend on the extent to which private enterprise makes good as the provider of national livelihood. He feels that only government can flatten out the peaks and valleys which he holds are inevitable in the operating activities of a competitive economy. He contends that it is the role of government, at least, to fill up such depressions as do come in the curve of employment by means of necessary public improvements. He does not argue directly that boomed peaks should be prevented—by taxation or other governmental functioning. He does not advocate continuous governmental spending to keep employment up.

Everybody knows that proper correlation and co-operation of government and private enterprise are essential to a stabilized national economic welfare. Everybody knows that such relations of government and business never have existed. Everybody knows why—but very few in any quarter will openly admit that knowledge. There is distrust on both sides—and not without reason. There is muddling everywhere—and there always will be; for that is the way among men.

But, there is opportunity for better relations, for a working partnership of government and business. This should not require statutory sanction or legislative mandate. It is enough that business duly recognize its public duty, and perform it, and that government facilitate that performance. It would then have but little supplemental work to do.

—O-P-D—

Business Unity Needed

Somewhere in the muddling which is preventing co-ordination and collaboration among the three elements of business commensurate with the importance of postwar problems to the very existence of business, somebody is going to "lose a bet." The chances are that there will be more than one loser among the three—ownership, management, and labor—because none can lose without adversely affecting the others.

Never has there been a greater need, a more imperative demand for real, forward-looking business leadership. Never before has it been so necessary that all elements of business desire to be led constructively and objectively, and with a desire and an intention of common understanding. Bickerings in any group must be eliminated. It matters little who creates a plan or who proposes it: let it be considered on its merits.

A charter for united business elements, designed for industrial peace, is no less necessary for the welfare of humanity than is a charter of international unity for a peaceful world. Neither can be launched in finished form. It is not possible for men to construct in advance more than a framework of a pattern of behavior and ethical relations. The Mosaic decalog, in some thousands of years, has not got much beyond that.

Business management is divided into groups by petty jealousies and inflated ideas of ability and importance. Labor is split several ways by wedges of jurisdiction, personal ambitions, insubordination, and confused administration of a welter of statutes and regulations. The two elemental divisions of business are kept apart by a hundred differences, not the least of which is failure, or refusal, to use or to understand the same terminology. It is readily to be seen, therefore, why effective leadership is lacking for business in its need to get together and to stick together for the fight through its postwar problems—lest it come through in pieces, to be picked up in the basket of some form of totalitarian government.

The three elements of business must compose their differences of viewpoint, their conflicting concepts, and their misunderstandings, and the phraseologic patterns of their philosophies. They must get together and work together for a new statutory framework within which such composing can be accomplished. Somebody must arise to lead to those things—and many must follow.

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•

SALES REPRESENTATIVES
WM. S. GRAY & COMPANY
342 Madison Avenue New York 17, N. Y.
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Heavy Chemicals

Supply conditions in heavy chemicals presented a more spotty appearance last week. The position of soda ash gave signs of some improvement in as much as producers made headway on deliveries. Cautic soda did not reveal any evidence of relaxation from its former tight condition. Export inquiries were in the market for both chemicals, but there was no material to satisfy orders. No lend-lease shipments have been recorded in either since April. The end of the European war prompted the cancellation of Russian contracts. Sal ammoniac has developed a civilian supply position that is definitely tight. Signal Corps wants dry batteries in unlimited quantities and sal ammoniac is moving to battery manufacturers on priority orders at the expense of all the other consuming trades. It was thought this chemical would be placed under allocation control shortly, but this has been denied. In fact, at present it looks as if the policy of WPB is to lift controls rather than increase them.

Calcium chloride makers do not anticipate any relaxation in demand sufficient to create a stockpile before the turn of the year. Bicarbonate of ammonia has improved its supply situation. Stringency noted in the market earlier in the year has disappeared and the current movement is normal. Copper naphthenate was under less pressure owing to recent cutbacks in government demand. Sulphuric acid held its improved supply position and leaned toward further betterment. Expected improvement in nickel sulphate supply has not materialized to date, but demand has been steadily mounting. It was noted in the removal of WPB restrictions on special sales of a large number of items by an amendment to priorities regulation 13, that chromium, raw copper materials and nickel were deleted.

Labor difficulties at the plant of a prominent alkali producer in Syracuse, N. Y., have tended to disrupt shipments temporarily although efforts are underway to take care of soda ash and caustic soda requirements from another unit in the South.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 62.7 in the week ended July 7, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 87.5 in the previous week and 60.9 percent a year ago.

Ammonia Bicarbonate—Producers have made good headway in bringing shipments up to schedule. Supply shortage caused some stringency early in the year but the current market is now normal with steady shipments reported for use in the bakery, glass and confectionary industries.

Ammoniac Sal—Reported critical as far as civilian consuming industries are concerned. Most all of present production has been channeled for use in dry batteries demanded by the Signal Corps. This demand has a priorty over any call for commercial use and consumers' inventories are definitely low. It was thought sal ammoniac would be placed under allocation control August 1, but official advices received during the week have denied this and it looks as though consumers will have to be content with any material that is not taken for military use. Labor difficulties at production sources have added confusion to the supply outlook.

Calcium Chloride—Demand has continued heavier than producers can handle promptly. It is stated there is a backlog of orders sufficient to tax output for the remainder of the season. Some producers do not look for a normal market until after the turn of the year. Production has been disrupted by a labor strike at a prominent producing plant.

Copper—Refined copper production was 74,277 tons, compared with 85,319 tons in May, a decrease of 11,942 tons, according to the Copper Institute. Stock of refined copper in the hands of producers on June 30 totaled 70,738 tons, compared with 63,841 tons on May 31. There was a decrease of 2,218 tons of blister copper last month, so that on a combined basis stocks in the hands of producers were 4,679 tons higher. Shipments of refined copper in June totaled 94,031 tons, a decline of 44,172 tons from May and the smallest volume of deliveries since the war. Foreign metal shipments totaled 26,551 tons, compared with 62,272 tons in May. Domestic metal shipments were 67,480 tons, compared with 76,931 tons in May.

Copper Naphthenate — Reported tight and under restrictions but not feeling the same pressure of government demand as noted earlier in the year.

Potash Carbonate—Market about restored to normal balance under WPB regulation. The glass, explosive shellac and soap industries are having their requirements covered in a satisfactory manner. The outlook was not so encouraging owing to labor troubles at a large producing plant.

Potash Caustic — Remained tight with production being drained by lend-lease shipments. Domestic demand was active with shipments somewhat behind specified requirements, and no improvement in sight, temporarily, owing to labor difficulties at a large producing plant.

Potash Chlorate—Heavy allocations of this chemical have placed pressure on production. Material has been taken as fast as produced but shipments have experienced delays. The match industry has been granted a lot of chlorate.

Potash Permanganate—Market continued to hold a tight supply position. No cutbacks in government demand have materialized to date and increased production has not permitted the accumulation of surplus stocks.

Soda Ash—Reported slight improvement in the supply position, with the maintenance of heavy production making some headway in leveling off domestic consuming demand. Export requirements have not received much of a break as domestic demand is still ahead of production. No lend-lease shipments reported since April. Outlook temporarily confused owing to labor disturbances at one of the largest producing plants.

Soda, Caustic—Continued in tight position under a heavy industrial demand which has shown no signs of diminishing so far this month. Output has been well sustained at former levels but is insufficient to meet current requirements. Export trade has been held up because there was no material available. Plenty of inquiries were in the market, including Sweden, Latin America and Turkey. No lend-lease shipments have been reported since early Spring. Russia, it was stated, canceled shipments at the end of the European war.

Tin—Increasing scarcity of tin has necessitated the broadening of scrap salvage measures to include all industrial tin can users, through an amendment to order M-325, WPB announced. The amendment requires all manufacturers who use the contents of tin cans in their manufacturing operations to adopt tin can salvage increases. A 70 percent drop in available supplies of pig tin since January 1, 1942, precludes the possibility of releasing any tin for current reconversion, WPB stated in reporting new data on the serious tin supply situation. Fortunately the wheels of reconversion can keep turning as there are substitutes for tin for most uses.

Acids

Acetic—Production of natural, including that of calcium acetate, in

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Acids

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	169.0

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

SODIUM SULPHIDE

BARIUM CARBONATE — BARIUM CHLORIDE

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BICARBONATE OF SODA

SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)

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Hydrogen peroxide
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PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% Food Grade; 85% USP	TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE Anhydrous and Crystals
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MONOSODIUM PHOSPHATE Anhydrous	SODIUM ACID PYROPHOSPHATE

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SODIUM ACETATE
and
DIACETATE
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CHEMICALS DIVISION
UNITED STATES VANADIUM CORPORATION
Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
Sales Offices
923 Niagara Building • Niagara Falls, N. Y.

April was 3,081,745 pounds, according to the Chemical Bureau. The total for March was 2,811,107 pounds. Stocks at the end of April amounted to 1,672,396 pounds, compared with 1,586,759 pounds at the end of March.

Hydrofluosilicic—Continued to command buying interest from the breweries and the platers. The supply at present is not excessive but is meeting requirements without difficulty.

Lactic—Chemicals Bureau placed April production of the edible grade at 380,755 pounds, compared with 381,994 pounds in March. Stocks at the end of April were 214,150 pounds. April output of technical was 375,396 pounds against 428,627 pounds in March. Stocks at the end of April was 242,804 pounds, compared with 309,175 pounds at the end of the preceding month.

Oxalic—Supply condition remained tight. Production is heavily under contract and late September or October is about the best that can be done on carlot orders.

Sulphuric—Supply position reported favorable with production leveling off demand in most areas. Military call remained heavy with high octane gasoline well represented in current movement. Some relaxation in demand for superphosphate on account of the quiet season.

Baltimore, July 13.—Heavy production sustained with no important modification of operations noted. The output is not only large enough to take care of demands of the government, but is also leaving an excess sufficient to meet requirements of the fertilizer manufacturers and the wants of other consuming industries. The ceiling remains at the highest figures of the various producers in March three years ago, and the acid making materials are arriving in sufficient quantities to keep operations going as required. The price levels vary, but not sufficiently to give point to any suggestion for the adoption of a uniform level, and the belief prevails that this state of affairs will continue until the end of the war.

Calcium Chloride Output Increased in 1944

Production of natural calcium chloride and calcium magnesium chloride in 1944 totaled 200,964 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This compared with 199,796 short tons in 1943 and 224,527 short tons in 1942; 165,932 short tons in 1941 and 99,536 short tons in 1940. There were twelve producers in 1944. Calcium chloride imported for consumption in 1944 totaled 2,761 short tons compared with exports of 8,534 short tons.

Philipp Bros. Names Rainville to Hartford Staff

Melvin P. Rainville has joined the Hartford, Conn., office staff of Philipp Brothers, Inc., New York. Mr. Rainville will be a technical sales representative and will assist B. G. Reilly, Hartford manager, and will cover a portion of the New England territory, operating from the Hartford office and from Springfield, Mass.

C.P. Wilson Joins Niagara Chlorine Co.

Charles P. Wilson, formerly of the War Production Board and more recently with the Givaudan-Virginia, Inc., has joined the Niagara Chlorine Products Company, Lockport, N. Y. He will handle the sales of anhydrous aluminum chloride.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Plan Stock Split-Up

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, will submit to a special stockholders meeting August 29 a plan to increase the authorized capital stock from 2,600,000 shares of $25 par value to 12,500,000 shares of $10 par value.

Glass Container Makers Institute Has N.Y. Office

Glass Container Manufacturing Intitute, Toledo has been chartered under Ohio laws. The New York office is at 50 Park avenue. George F. Lang is listed as president.

Talc Output Off

Mined production of talc, pyrophyllite and ground soapstone in 1944 totaled 418,228 short tons compared with 436,249 short tons in 1943. The amount used by producers in 1944 totaled 353,209 short tons compared with 382,668 short tons in 1943, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Talco Asphalt Names Export Agent

Industrial Raw Materials Company, New York, has been appointed export agent for the sale of asphalt for the Talco Asphalt & Refining Division of the American Liberty Oil Company, formerly known as the Southport Petroleum Company of Delaware, refineries of Talco are located at Mount Pleasant and Texas City, Tex.

Maas & Waldstein Honors Weber on Long Service

John Weber was the guest of honor at the veteran employees dinner of Maas & Waldstein Company, chemical manufacturer, Newark, recently. Mr. Weber is seventy-three years of age and has spent fifty years with the company.

Helium Plants Win 'E'

Continued excellence in the production of helium for military and important war time commercial purposes has merited renewal of the Army and Navy "E" Awards of the Amarillo and Exell, Tex., helium plants of the Buerau of Mines, Dr. R. R. Sayers, bureau director, has advised Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Messinger with Bower Co.

P. H. Messinger has joined the technical staff of the Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Messinger was previously employed by the General Chemical Company as plant superintendent of the Baker & Adamson Works at Marcus Hook, Pa. He is a graduate of Lafayette College.

LOOK FOR THESE TRADEMARKS
LIQUID Sulfur Dioxide by ANSUL*
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POROCEL — A hard, activated bauxite adsorbent, catalyst and catalyst support. Various iron-content grades.
Widely useful in decolorizing mineral oils, waxes and petrolatums, as a desulfurization catalyst and carrier for aluminum chloride.
DRIOCEL — Activated bauxite desiccant. High alumina, low iron content. Superior adsorptive properties.
Preferred for drying gaseous and liquid hydrocarbons, such as natural gas, air, feed stocks to isomerization and alkylation units.
ISOCEL — Versatile catalyst. A uniform grade of Porocel, impregnated with aluminum chloride.
Has a potential application wherever aluminum chloride is used as a catalyst. Particularly valuable in butane isomerization.
CYCLOCEL — A special activated granular bauxite product.
Useful as a cracking and cyclization catalyst. Designed to give maximum conversion and long life.
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ZINC CARBONATE — ZINC STEARATE
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COPPER SULPHATE
All Grades in Small and Large Crystals, Granular and Snow
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636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
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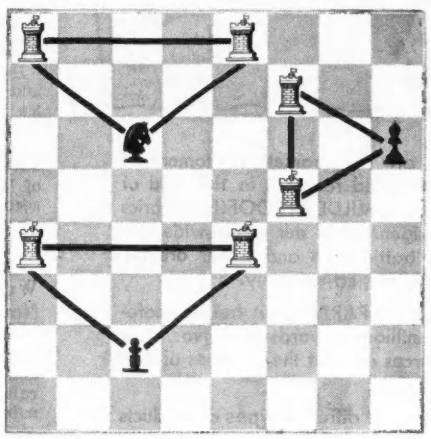
North Portland, Oregon
Orlando, Florida
Houston 2, Texas

An impossible chess set-up...



BUT MIGHTY USEFUL FORMULAS

Metal Peroxides by Becco are insoluble in water but soluble in mineral acids. They are compatible with many inorganic and organic materials and can be used in the preparation of tooth powders, in processing of foodstuffs, and, in general, where oxidation at high temperatures is required. Some of these peroxides also find use as chemo-therapeutical agents and for cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations.

ACTIVE OXYGEN IS ON ACTIVE DUTY

OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS:
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide —100 vol. (27.5% by weight)
Ammonium Persulfate**
Potassium Persulfate
Pyrophosphate Peroxide*
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Urea Peroxide
**Available in research quantities only at present.*
***Will be available after the war.*

BECCO MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE—50%
White Powder.
Contains 14.2% active oxygen.
Exceedingly stable even at temperatures above 100° C.

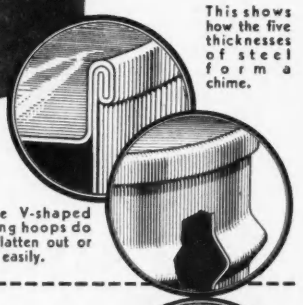
BECCO CALCIUM PEROXIDE—60%
Yellowish Powder.
Contains 13.6% active oxygen.
Has outstanding stability even above 100° C.

BECCO ZINC PEROXIDE—45%
White Powder.
Contains 7.4% active oxygen.
Extremely stable even at 100° C.

The available supply of all three of these Metal Peroxides is limited at present.

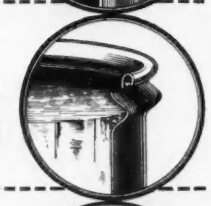
BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

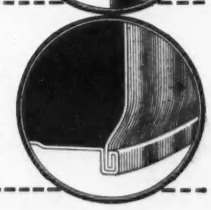
BECCO SALES CORPORATION
SALES AGENTS BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK


This shows how the five thicknesses of steel form a chime.

These V-shaped rolling hoops do not flatten out or dent easily.

Section through lug type closure that is liquid-proof, airtight and siftproof.


Protection bead on pails adds materially to its strength and utility.


Offset bottom, an important design feature of all Inland Steel Container pails permits containers to be stacked and rolled together.

Strength in the chime is a major factor in establishing the strength of the container. Inland Steel barrels, drums and pails have a chime formed by five thicknesses of steel joined together by the double-seaming method, producing an unusually strong joining of the head and body of the container — strong enough to stay leakproof under the rough handling encountered in shipping. At regular intervals in the manufacture of Inland Steel barrels, drums and pails, sections of these extra strength chimes are cut and tested to make certain they are being perfectly formed.

Emphasis on strength in the design and structural features of Inland Steel Containers have won the unqualified preference of America's manufacturers and shippers.

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Trade Briefs

William LeRoy Parker, of Marshallton, Del., has been named Hercules Research Fellow in the Department of Entomology, at the University of Delaware.

Organic Reduction Company, New York, has been formed with a capital of $25,000 in $100 shares. Subscribers are E. A. Doud; G. Stanley Lovett; M. J. Macauley.

Packing Products Company, New York, has issued a booklet on the "The Import of Export." Copies may be obtained by writing the company at 271 Church street.

S. L. Herman, vice-president of Apex Chemical Company, New York, is serving on the Chemical Industry Committee of New York for the seventh war loan campaign.

Beverly Hills Plating Works is the firm name under which Edward Norris, Jim Hatfield and N. N. Swall have published a certificate that they are conducting an electroplating business at 231 North Robertson boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

DDT Definitions

—Continued from page 3

product is best described as: "DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) - technical (Setting Point 88°C. minimum).

3. Other refined or purified grades may be required for specific purposes. For example, JCQD 1005A (December 29, 1944) provides for a purified DDT possessing a "melting point of 103°C. minimum." This quality grade can best be described as: "DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)-purified (Melting Point 103°C. minimum).

4. Future developments may require a more highly purified DDT with respect to a higher content of the parapara isomer, or even require some one specific pure isomer. In such an event, sufficient descriptive designations are already in established use in the fine chemical industry to adequately describe the quality, if specifications therefor promulgate—i.e., "U.S.P.," "C.P.," "Reagent." Eventual designation of such quality products is best described by the generic chemical name, "dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane," as the main title, followed by the chemical name for the specific isomer as a subtitle in parenthesis. For example:—"Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane-Reagent (2:2-bis-(parachlorophenyl) - 1:1:1 - trichloroethane)."

5. Formulations:—It is recommended that when DDT is shown as an ingredient the statement be worded as follows:—"Active ingredient DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) - Technical...xx%." Other ingredients, active or inert, should be shown as required by regulations.

The Interstate Commerce Committee has cancelled the class B poison description for DDT, thus removing the material from the category of regulatory products.

U.S. Government Gets

—Continued from page 3

claims, with respect to the subject patents, for compensation under the acts of June 25, 1910, as amended (35 U.S.C. sec. 68); October 6, 1917, as amended (35 U.S.C. sec. 42); and July 2, 1926, as amended (10 U.S.C. sec. 310 (i)); and

(b) Hereby authorizes the government, on a royalty-free, nonexclusive basis, to make, use, sell, or otherwise dispose of, and to cause to be made, used, sold, or otherwise disposed of for it, any and all articles and materials covered by the subject patents, and to use and cause to be used for it the processes covered thereby. If, under the provisions of 510.3 hereof, this authorization is terminated either in its entirely or as to any specific subject patent, any article or material made under any such patent or patents while the provisions of this authorization with respect thereto are in effect shall be covered by a perpetual royalty-free right to be used, sold, or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the law.

FEA Cautions Exporters On Cairo Procedure

OPD Washington Bureau

The Foreign Economic Administration announces that, effective immediately, export license applications covering commodities requiring approval by the Middle East Supply Center in Cairo must be accompanied by a letter of notification from the FEA to the exporter that the proposed shipment has been approved by the Middle East Supply Center.

Exporters are reminded that the import license number given in the letter of notification should be indicated in answer to question 5 of the application for export license, Form FEA 419. In the event that more than one application is submitted against one import license, each subsequent application for export license should list the same import license number in answer to question 5.

For commodities which do not require the approval of the Middle East Supply Center, exporters may continue to submit export license applications upon receipt of the importer's order. Import requirements of Middle East destinations are still applicable to these commodities, and exporters are reminded that shipments which are not covered by import license may be subject to confiscation upon arrival.

Dibble Color Names Maycock Vice-President

J. Farwell Maycock has been elected vice-president and a director of the Dibble Color Company, Detroit. He was also appointed general manager. E. W. Farmer was elected treasurer and a director. Other officers and directors are:—H. E. Webster, president; E. A. Dreves, secretary; R. W. Lindsay, assistant secretary. Mr. Maycock's first employment in the paint industry began in 1922 with Pratt & Lambert-Inc., of which the Dibble Color Company is a subsidiary.

Winthrop Chemical Plans Postwar Expansion

Doubling of both the detail staff and the number of professional service offices and the erection of several additional laboratory and manufacturing buildings at Rensselaer, N. Y., have top priority in the postwar plans of Winthrop Chemical Company, Inc., according to James Hill, jr., president of Sterling Drug, Inc., the parent company.

Western Rosin Name Now More Descriptive

Western Rosin & Turpentine Corporation, Detroit, Mich., has changed its name to Western Solvents & Chemicals Company. The change in the name was made in order that the title of the company would be more descriptive of its business. The management and location will remain the same.

Victor Chemical Buys Trojan Products Co.

Diversey Corporation, a subsidiary of the Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, has purchased the business and assets of Trojan Products & Manufacturing Company, which specializes in the manufacture of process and maintenance chemicals for the metal working industries. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Mines Bureau Engineer Honored for Pilot Plant Plan

William K. Cunningham, chemical engineer for the Bureau of Mines at College Park, Md., has been awarded a $200 a year salary increase for devising a method of keeping corroded pilot plant equipment in operation instead of having to wait six weeks for replacement parts from the manufacturer.

Heyden Chemical Gets 'E'

The penicillin plant of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, Princeton, N. J., has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" Production Award.

Behind the headlines are the markets of tomorrow! Disasters like these have led to intensified research in the field of FIREPROOFING, WATERPROOFING and MILDEWPROOFING fabrics and other materials. The crucial exigencies of our world-wide war have given added impetus to this battle. Fire and water are the enemies in an undeclared war that is waged eternally.

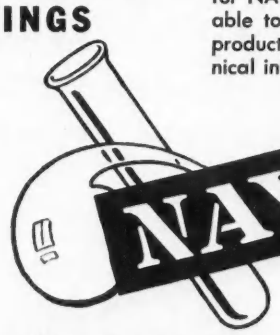
Today NAYLEE NAYPAR-CHLORINATED PARAFFIN is helping safeguard Allied lives and millions and millions of yards of canvas, duck and other fabrics for the Armed Forces against the ravages of fire, water and mildew.

Tomorrow NAYPAR will help protect many different types of products from these same destructive forces.

Now—is the time to plan, research and develop the vast possibilities of NAYPAR. It can be easily and quickly compounded with pigments and film formers to give continuous coating in one operation. NAYPAR is stable and miscible with a wide variety of solvents and compatible with many resinous plastics and film forming materials.

Its successful use in lacquer and paints, plastics and synthetic rubber along with every type of textile, would indicate a wide field of uses for NAYPAR. Consult us with your problem — our chemists may be able to help you to determine the suitability of NAYPAR to your product. Write for FREE, informative booklet giving complete technical information.

NAYLEE
NAYPAR
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN
FOR
FIREPROOF
WATERPROOF
AND
MILDEW-PROOF
COATINGS



NAYLEE
CHEMICALS
FOR INDUSTRY

NAYLEE CHEMICAL COMPANY
FRANKFORD AVE. & RHAWN ST. PHILADELPHIA 36, PA.
(Warehouses from Coast to Coast)
CHLORINATED HYDRO CARBONS • MURIATIC ACID • WETTING AGENTS • TUBE DRAWING COMPOUNDS

Argentine Oil Swap

—Continued from page 7

What has probably led to criticism of the agreement, it was said, is the knowledge now coming to light—although known by the negotiators at the time the agreement was drawn up—that the United States would get very little of the Argentine linseed oil and that this oil is being diverted to Europe. Officials explained that diversion of the linseed oil to Europe should not cause complaints in this country because if this was not done it would have meant that oil from domestic stocks would have to be sent to Europe and thus accentuate the linseed oil shortage in this country. Members of the paint industry are inclined to agree with FEA on this viewpoint. Although the trade would have welcomed additional supplies of oil from Argentina, some members doubt whether the benefits would be as great as might be expected. The industry has other problems in production besides the supply of linseed oil, and the probabilities are that the oil would be diverted to uses other than paint production.

No Fuel Oil from U.S.

According to FEA, the complaints being directed against the agreement that it is depriving the homeowners of this country of much needed supplies of fuel oil, are completely without foundation. In the first place, it is stated, none of the United States production of fuel oil is being sent to Argentina; the oil involved is produced in the Caribbean area; and secondly, the oil going to Argentina from this area is of a type that never has been imported by the United States.

Since the agreement has been in operation, the United States has obtained about 60,000 tons of fats and oils from Argentina, FEA officials said. The total is broken down as follows:—Cottonseed oil, 900 tons; linseed oil, 9,500 tons; linseed meal, 7,000 tons; rapeseed oil, 2,100 tons; peanut oil, 2,900 tons; shelled peanuts, 6,200 tons; and sunflowerseed oil, 31,000 tons.

With the expectation of getting about 400,000 tons of fuel oil, Argentina has agreed to deliver 133,000 tons of flaxseed, 88,000 tons of linseed oil, and 179,000 tons of linseed meal.

Nitrogen Equivalent

—Continued from page 3

evenly over the twelve-month period, within carlot limitations. Tonnages already allocated for July, 1945, will be deducted from the yearly allotment now being assigned.

In making these allotments WPB expects to give a limited effect to preferences of fertilizer manufacturers and distributors for one material over another. Whenever the buyers prefer it, the board will substitute different allocations for those now being made on the following bases:—

One car of anhydrous ammonia for one car of solution of UAL (urea-ammonia liquor).

Nitrate of soda (all grades), cal-nitro, and A-N-L (ammonium nitrate-limestone) for mixing in place of solution ammonium nitrate, or sulphate of ammonia (substitution on an equivalent nitrogen basis).

Uramon for sulphate of ammonia on basis of 2 tons of sulphate of ammonia for 1 ton of uramon.

Pulverized cyanamide for sulphate of ammonia on basis of 1 ton of sulphate of ammonia for 1 ton of pulverized cyanamide.

The letter said that sulphate of ammonia and pulverized cyanamide will be allocated only for use in mixed goods. Ammonium nitrate will be allocated for mixing or direct application and, pursuant to paragraph (w) (3) of M-300, in certifying use the buyer may specify "Fertilizer" without reference to "mixing" or "direct application."

G.L. Martin Co. Starts Corrosion Research Project

The Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, has established a corrosion research project at the North Carolina corrosion farm. Work on setting-up exposure racks to be used for the studies is well underway, with actual research scheduled to start in the near future.

David E. Day, acting manager of manufacturing and pipelines for the Richfield Oil Corporation, Los Angeles, has been elected a vice-president.

RFC Surplus Sales Outlets Grow

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that it now has forty-one surplus property sales outlets in operation in forty-one cities throughout the United States, and has authorized the immediate opening of seven more outlets. In addition, RFC maintains sixty-six surplus aircraft sales centers.

RFC has now designated all of its regional agencies as RFC disposing agencies. This increases the number of disposing agencies from twenty-three to thirty-one, located strategically throughout the country. RFC has also opened ten branch sales offices. At least fifty branch sales offices are expected to be in operation before Autumn.

Trade Briefs

T. Smith Taylor has joined the staff of the United States Testing Company, Hoboken, N. J.

Dr. Robert S. Justice has joined the scientific staff of Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

Sanders-Etvenson Chemical Company has been formed, with New York offices at 55 Liberty street.

Panamco, Ltd., exporter of steel, metals and chemical products, has appointed George D. Gillen as general manager.

C. L. Hauthaway & Sons, maker of adhesives for shoe manufacturers, Lynn, Mass., has adopted a group life insurance program for employees.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation has obtained a permit for construction of a factory building in Vernon, Calif., at a cost of $20,000.

Clemons H. Davis has been appointed manager of the foil division of the Reynolds Metals Company for the Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh areas.

Continental Can Company, New York, has moved its Philadelphia district sales office from Fifteenth and Walnut streets, to 12 South Twelfth street.

Dr. Sidney J. French, professor of chemistry at Colgate University since 1938, has been appointed to the newly-created office of dean of the faculty there.

Chemical Cleaning Products Company is the firm name under which John H. Parsons and Fay Roderic Bates have published a certificate that they are conducting a chemical service and sales business at 607 North Fries avenue, Wilmington, Calif., a Los Angeles Harbor city.

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RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, AND SHINGLE STAIN OILS

Fertilizer Ass'n Engages Public Relations Counsel

OPD Washington Bureau

The National Fertilizer Association has engaged as its public relations counsel Hill & Knowlton, with offices in Washington, New York, and Cleveland. The selection was made, in accordance with action taken at the recent annual meeting, by a committee composed of C. D. Prindeville, who was chairman; H. B. Baylor, latest former president of the association; and M. H. Lockwood, present chairman of the association.

The public relations work will be carried on, in collaboration with the staff of NFA headquarters, under the direction of Bert Goss, partner in Hill & Knowlton.

Chloramine-B Offered By Wyandotte Chemicals

Chloramine-B is a new product of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

The product is said to have a minimum available chlorine content of 27.6 percent, liberates chlorine slowly in water solution and more rapidly in the presence of acids. In neutral or slightly alkaline solutions it is said to be usable at elevated temperatures without rapid decomposition. This ability to liberate chlorine makes the compound a mild oxidizing and chlorinating agent. It is reported suitable for use as a germicide, deodorant and mild bleaching agent.

Mathieson Alkali Ups Carbon Dioxide Output

The completion of a $400,000 addition to Saltville carbon dioxide plant which will provide a substantial increase in the amount of dry ice and carbonic gas available to users throughout the South and Southwest, has been announced by George W. Dolan, president of the Mathieson Alkali Works. The new addition, which increases Mathieson's production of solid and liquid carbon dioxide by more than 50 percent, consists of two units.

Battelle Catalogs Patents

A 72-page catalog of the publications and patents which have resulted from fifteen years of fundamental and applied Battelle research has just been published by Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. The catalog includes subjects in the fields of organic chemistry, electrochemistry, chemical engineering, graphic arts, welding technology, applied mechanics, mineral dressing, industrial physics, ceramics, fuels, and metallurgy.

Kenya Pyrethrum Industry Delegation Arrives in U.S.

A delegation from Kenya Colony, British East Africa, representing the Kenya pyrethrum industry, has just arrived in the United States in the interests of that industry. They are:

Commander F. J. Couldrey, chairman of the Kenya Pyrethrum Board; Roger E. Norton, member of the board; Dr. E. Page, scientific adviser to the board, and Paul Jefferies, representing Mitchell Clotts &, Co., Ltd., London.

The delegation will be in United States for about six weeks, and are making their headquarters at the office of George E. Nixon, Kenya Pyrethrum Extension Service, 70 Pine Street, New York.

Monsanto Plans $450,000 'Santocel' Boston Unit

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has announced that it will construct a $450,000 unit for the production of 'Santocel' at its Merrimac Division plant just outside Boston.

Discovered in 1931 by a University of Illinois professor, and made available commercially by Monsanto a short time before Pearl Harbor, the powdery substance first aroused the interest of scientists because of its unusual properties as a thermal insulant. Tests showed it to be about twice as efficient as cork in slowing the transmission of heat.

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ESTABLISHED chemical plant, located Philadelphia, has unusual opportunity for man with successful sales background—to take complete charge of sales.

Must be well acquainted with the textile, paint, leather and detergent fields. The position offers an unusual opportunity for the right man to grow with an aggressive company.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Activity was not emphasized beyond seasonal limits in these markets last week. Buyers have taken shipments of ammonia nitrate and ammonia sulphate against July allocations and most of the contracts for potash and superphosphate are reported to have been placed. The large mixers are operating in order to build up their inventories and to maintain their labor crews. Many of the small plants are reported to have closed down for the off season. The local supply position has not improved for the organic materials. There was a little fertilizer interest manifested in bone meal, dried blood and tankage but the scanty offerings were taken mostly by feeders. Castor pomace remained in definitely short supply. Reports were current that Brazilian cottonseed meal may be channeled more toward European countries than to the United States.

All restrictions on the use of new burlap bags for the packaging of fertilizer were lifted by the WPB July 10 in an amendment to the textile bag control order, M-221, effective immediately. The amended provision of the order states:—"No person shall use any new textile bag made of burlap for packing fish meal, fish scrap, tankage, meat scraps or for any other purpose other than the packing of the following permitted products:—agricultural products; abrasives, crushed oyster shells; fertilizer; meat; mohair; petroleum waxes; stearic acid, wool or wool products; or chemicals for export." Provisions of the order permitting the use of new cotton bags and open mesh bags made of cotton or twisted paper yarn for the packaging of fertilizer and certain other products were continued unchanged in the amended order.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Market firm with supply position tight. Buyers are taking shipments against July allocations, but deliveries in some instances are not up to scheduled requirements.

Bone Meal—Scarcity of supplies made buying difficult. Inquiries were in the market for about every kind of this material.

Castor Pomace—No improvement in supply position could be noted while reports were heard of another oil crusher closing down temporarily. There seemed to be plenty of buying interest in this material.

Dried Blood—Demand continued active for this material and also for tankage. Restricted production placed a limit on carlot offerings while buyers took anything available at ceiling levels.

Fish Scrap—Most of current production has been applied to former contracts with sellers not inclined to take on much new business until specified requirements are covered. The menhaden catch seems to be averaging a little better than anticipated. War Food Administration purchased 90 tons of fair average quality sardine meal in bags at Monterey, Calif., at ceiling price on June 26 for lend-lease.

Soda Nitrate—There continued to be a fair agricultural demand for this material, although the movement has revealed a seasonal slowing down. Demand has been maintained longer than usual this year as the call for agriculture in the East generally is satisfied by the end of June. The supply situation seemed to be satisfactory.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Demand has continued active for both home and export requirements. Large producers of superphosphate are calling for shipments and are building up reserve stockpiles. The current export trade has involved many thousands of tons. Cargoes are reported on their way to Sweden, Australia and New Zealand. A lot of rock has also been moved for domestic account in barges and ships. The freightcar shortage has been relieved in Florida, the supply showing appreciable improvement last week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Superphosphate—While trade reports indicate that some of the smaller producers have restricted activities, the larger plants are operating at a capacity consistent with the manpower available in order to create a stockpile for future shipments. There is also a desire to keep labor crews intact. A large part of contracts for mixing purposes have been booked and the edge seemed to be temporarily off demand.

Potashes

Producers have their output about sold on contract and are making shipments against allocations. The amount of tonnage placed is reported to average about the same as the last two years. Production has been sustained around peak levels. So far mine shipments have not experienced any unusual delays from car shortage, but it was admitted that the outlook is uncertain.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 13.—Ammonia nitrate requests for August have been filed with WPB for approval. Regular bookings in ammonia sulphate have been made, sellers being disposed to obligate themselves on a 10 to 12 months' basis.

Baltimore, July 13.—Menhaden catch satisfactory in Northern waters but not so good South. Fish are running small to date. Production of scrap moving against contracts placed at ceiling prices. Superphosphate plants still undermanned.

Chicago, July 13.—Calls for various products in nitrogenous fertilizer materials have shown little or no slackening, with material limited. Blood has been moving well wherever available. Limited supplies of livestock in markets have caused some additional tightening in fertilizer products.

Los Angeles, July 13.—All organics, headed by blood meal, continued extremely tight in this area the past week, while nitrogenous materials were in better supply but not plentiful. Fish meal trading was practically at a standstill. Ammonia nitrate is held at $65 a ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia phosphate $38 for 16-20 grade plus freight allowances.

Insecticides

Methyl Bromide—The United States senate has voted more than $48,000 to reimburse thirteen shippers of apples because their fruit, of the Williams early red variety, could not stand treatment in iced cars with methyl bromide, according to Department of Agriculture recommendations for fumigation against the Japanese beetle.

April production of calcium arsenate was 1,556,000 pounds compared to a revised production of 3,200,000 pounds in March, according to figures released by the Chemical Bureau. The supply in producers' hands at the end of April was 14,679,000 pounds against unused stocks of 16,554,000 pounds at the close of March.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has modified restrictions for moving cottonseed in the Rio Grande Valley area. The Bureau has determined that facts exist as to the pink bollworm pest risk which make it safe to modify restrictions in paragraph b of order 301.52-4. Notice is given that cottonseed located in heavily infested areas may be moved interstate under limited permits to designated oil mills under specified conditions.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Output of native sulphur has continued heavy and has prevented the stockpile from decreasing materially regardless of steady mine shipments to consuming industries. Active demand has featured the market. Spanish pyrites has moved when available. The quotation was unchanged.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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RED MURIATE
OF POTASH

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This has been PCA's busiest year; also its biggest.

We're proud of our 44-45 record and of the growth this year has brought...proud too of the *three* white stars on our Army-Navy "E" flag, awarded for meritorious service. Also we're proud of our friends in the fertilizer industry. We say "thank you" for your confidence, your patronage, and the pleasant relationships we mutually enjoy. We pledge our best efforts to continue to deserve them.

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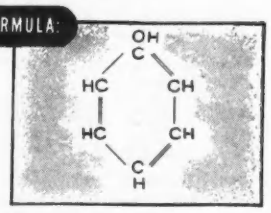
MIDWESTERN SALES OFFICE..., 612 Lehman Building, Peoria, Ill.
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE... Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.
ARMY E NAVY

PHENOL

DEFINITION: Phenol is a weak acid derived from benzene through the replacement of one hydrogen atom of benzene by the hydroxyl group. It is the simplest member of one of the most important groups of compounds in organic chemistry. Also known as hydroxybenzene, and carbolic acid.

HISTORY: Phenol was discovered in coal-tar by Runge in 1834; Laurent first obtained it in pure crystalline condition in 1841 and named it phenic acid.

FORMULA:



C_6H_5OH

SOURCES: The first commercial source was that fraction of coal-tar which distills approximately from 160°-220°C. This is still an important source but the largest portion of U. S. production is now made synthetically from benzene. Also found in nature as a degradation product of proteins. The proportion of phenol in coal-tar ranges from 0.1% to 1.0%.

CHARACTERISTICS: Chemically pure phenol forms clear, hygroscopic needle-like crystals having a sweet odor. If even slightly impure it assumes a pink color. It dissolves in water and most organic solvents. It is strongly caustic to the skin.

USES: Phenol is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs; in mixtures with cresol for refining lubricating oils; for manufacture of picric acid and other chemicals; also in preparation of medicinal products. Principal use is in phenol-formaldehyde resins for plastics, molding compounds and other synthetic resins.

GRADES: U.S.P. (Natural and Synthetic), pure white crystalline with 40°C minimum m.p.; Technical-light colored, 97% phenol content, with 39° minimum m.p.; Technical—90-92% phenol, minimum m.p. 36°C; Technical—82-84% phenol, minimum m.p. 30.5°C. All grades also sold in liquid form containing 8-15% water.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of phenol for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

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The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Demand has continued to exceed the supply in most of the coaltar chemicals. There did not appear to be quite as much pressure for military requirements and trade opinions leaned toward a gradual easement in end uses. Cutbacks have been reported but cancellations have been confined to specialties. Aside from pyridin, the overall situation has not changed much although the tension did not appear as great as noted earlier in the year. Lifting of allocation control from pyridin is contemplated by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB owing to a definite easing of the supply and demand situation.

Benzol was definitely firm with a heavy backlog of orders awaiting approval and hopes of some easement in material for civilian wants. Possibly, there is less toluol going to munition plants and there were trade reports that a little more xylol might be made available for civilian use. This was true also of phenol. Anilin oil continued in heavy request both for government and civilian requirements. Phthalic anhydride production was fully reflected in the urgent call for naphthalene. Maleic anhydride had more buying interest than the supply could accommodate. Cyclohexanone was channeled mostly for government use.

Steel operations for the week beginning July 9 were scheduled at 89 percent of ingot capacity compared with 88.1 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 90 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,630,200 net tons of ingots and castings compared with 1,613,700 tons for the preceding week and 1,714,300 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Production and supply figures noted in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB, unless otherwise specified.

Basic Products

Benzol—Possibly a little less pressure for military use but in heavy demand for important civilian requirements. The trade was inclined to look for a gradual expansion in approved enduses. Market position firm and tight.

Coaltar—Shipped to fill in the gaps resulting from the shortage of crude tar and for essential specific purposes. Shipments also approved as a substitute for fuel oil where the latter was not available.

Creosote Oil—Production by tar distillation in the month was 11,152,804 gallons, compared with 12,568,662 gallons in March. Stocks at the end of April were 10,675,836 gallons against 10,677,695 gallons at the close of the preceding month.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic production of crude during April amounted to 2,379,958 pounds, compared with 2,377,914 pounds in March. Stocks at the close of April were 812,032 pounds against 907,160 pounds at the close of March. Refined production in April was 2,730,465 pounds, compared with 2,574,089 pounds in March. Stocks of refined at the close of April were 1,323,607 pounds, against 1,255,083 pounds at the end of the preceding month.

Naphthalene—Tar distillers' production in April amounted to 17,359,596 pounds of less than 79° C, compared with 18,168,471 pounds in March. Stocks at the close of April were 7,202,370 pounds against 5,132,983 pounds at the end of March. April output of refined 79° C and over was 6,157,904 pounds compared with 5,745,529 pounds in March. Stocks of refined at the close of April were 2,904,859 pounds against 1,475,841 pounds at the end of March.

Phenol—Some sellers thought they could discern a little spreading of material for important end uses. Others were of the opinion that the pressure for military requirements was not as great as noted eariler in the year. Demand in general remained far in excess of supply and the market's position was necessarily tight.

Pyridin—The revocation of allocation controls over the distribution of pyridin due to a definite easing of the supply and demand situation during the past two months is contemplated by the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board. Control over distribution of the material was transferred from M-195 to schedule 109 of M-300, the general allocations order, earlier this month. It is said that the principal factor that has led to the improvement of the supply picture is the sharp decline that has taken place in production of sulfa drugs caused by the substitution of penicillin.

Toluol—Very little change visible in the market's position. Protective coatings and solvents may have more requests granted, but the trade expected any improvement would be along gradual lines.

Xylol—Did not seem quite so tight as reported last month. It looked as though more important requests might be granted, but this, of course, was problematical and entirely up to WPB.

Chicago, July 13.—Business in coaltar bases remains moderately active, with supplies still well taken up and inquiry for additional material brisk. Offerings continue limited. Ruling prices, exclusive of tax, were:—Benzol, pure, tankcar, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Movement of the different materials adhered closely to former lines. Cyclohexanol was in heavy request to supply the demand for cyclohexanone. The latter solvent has felt the impact of steady government buying for several weeks, according to trade reports. There was no indication of any relaxation in the call for cyclohexane for use in the manufacture of cements.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Channeled chiefly for specific requirements affiliated with the government. Production at present not available for much civilian use.

Cleve's—Supply position kept tight through restricted production. Regular consumers taking material which accounted for the market's movement.

Fumaric—Makers of hydroquinone and specified resins are reported to be taking most of the present production. Other requests were granted material that remained available.

Maleic—Production of the anhydrous grade has been called upon to satisfy a broad industrial demand. Shipments are under WPB regulations with synthetic resins, tanning agents and protective coatings all represented in the current movement.

Picramic—Chrome dye makers were reported to be taking this material when available. Supplies have been limited through restricted production.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Military demand for anilin oil has continued heavy while civilian inquiry seemed to be expanding. Al-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended July 7 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,044,848
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	27,056,064
Benzol	gals.	3,400,504
Coaltar	gals.	12,648,160
Creosote oil	gals.	703,896
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,671,757
Phenol	lbs.	197,971
Toluol	gals.	681,901
Xylol	gals.	153,978

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

though a fair percentage of requests has been granted in part, there remained a lot of gaps to be filled. According to a recent report, hydroquinone requirements were granted in full by WPB.

Diphenylamine — Manufacturers of explosives, resins, plastics and rubber chemicals accounted for the major part of production. Inquiries from other consuming sources were also active with not enough material available to meet the demand.

G-Salt—Not much available at present. Manpower shortage and difficulty in securing basic material have kept production restricted.

Metaparacresol — April production registered 815,613 pounds compared with 589,526 pounds in March. Stocks at the close of April were 407,210 pounds against 273,584 pounds at the end of March.

Phthalic Anhydride—Firm and tight with a better demand than supply. April production was the highest recorded so far this year. The total was 11,582,105 pounds against 11,375,340 pounds in March. Stocks at the close of April were 2,355,535 pounds compared with 2,014,637 pounds at the end of the preceding month.

Coaltar Colors

Textile mills have continued to take dyestaffs to cover government requirements. The military demand was active and accounted for the major part of the current movement with vat dyes, particularly indigo, well represented in shipments. Restrictions on output of cotton fabrics for civilian use have been reflected in small lot purchases of specialties. The overall supply position gave no indication of easement.

G.L. Cabot, Inc., Names New England Agent

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc. has appointed Raw Materials Company, 77 Franklin street, Boston, Mass., as its New England agent for its complete line of carbon blacks and pine tars. Raw Materials Company has been organized by C. W. Bloom, former general sales manager for Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.

Zinc Output Off

For the first time since 1940 smelter production of slab zinc in 1944 declined, according to the Bureau of Mines. Domestic production of slab zinc totaled 918,339 tons, including primary metal from domestic and foreign ores, and redistilled secondary from scrap decreased 7 percent from the record established in 1943.

At the close of 1944 slab zinc producers were operating at an indicated 89 percent of a reported 1,033,000-ton capacity. Primary smelters operated at 86 percent of a stated 670,000-ton capacity, electrolytic plants at 94 percent of a 338,000-ton capacity, and secondary smelters at 57 percent of a 43,000-ton capacity. Mine production of recoverable zinc, including that made into zinc pigments, decreased 3 percent from 744,196 short tons in 1943 to 718,642 tons in 1944.

Calvert Aniline Penalized On Fusel Oil by WPB

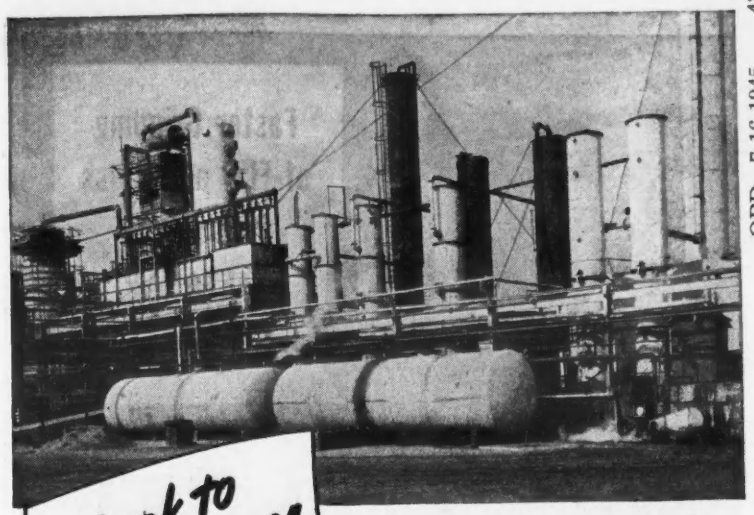
The War Production Board has penalized the Calvert Aniline Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, for violation of its control order on fusel oil. The company was charged with obtaining 519,675 pounds of fusel oil without authorization from WPB, by the extension of ratings to which it was not entitled. From July 9 the company has been forbidden to apply or extend any preference ratings for the purchase of fuel oil for a period of four months.

Calco Booklet Discusses Statistical Test Data

Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has released Technical Bulletin No. 773, entitled "Statistical Analysis of Test Data," by E. I. Stearns, of its research department.

Pest Control Ass'n Cancels Convention

The National Pest Control Association has announced that the thirteenth annual convention scheduled to be held at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, has been cancelled.



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(industrial grade)

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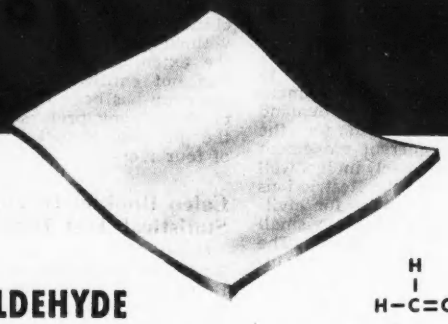

FORMALDEHYDE

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37% U. S. P. Solution. Uniform in strength and high in purity. Low acid and metals content. Available in quantities to meet individual requirements — from tank cars of 72,000 lbs. to bottles of 1, 3 and 9 lbs.

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Packaged in 100 pound fiber drums or wooden barrels. Powdered or granular types are available.

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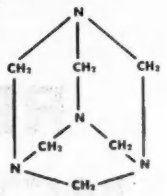
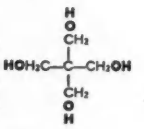


Technical and U. S. P. Crystals and powder available. Packaged in 200 pound barrels.

PENTEK*

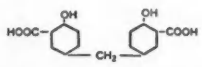
(Pentaerythritol, Technical)



Used in alkyd resins, synthetic resins and coating compositions where good water resistance, rapid bodying, excellent durability and rapid drying is needed.

M. D. A.

(Methylene Disalicylic Acid, Technical)



Combines the reactive carboxylic acid groups with the phenolic groups in the same molecule, making it possible to combine the versatility of the alkyd type resins with the chemical resistance of the phenolic type. M. D. A. may be used to produce modified phenolic resins which can be cooked into varnishes by the usual methods to produce fast-drying paints and varnishes of improved chemical resistance.

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Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzoic Acid • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Formates
Chlorinated Aromatics • Medicinal Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Medicinal Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine • Penicillin
Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Salicylates

Protective Coatings Materials

Disappointment, felt in some quarters of the protective coatings industry over the recent statement by the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board, that all types of paints, varnishes and lacquers available for civilian uses will have to continue in short supply for the duration of the war in the Pacific, inasmuch as there will be scarcely enough of most of the principal constituent materials to meet current requirements of the military establishment, has been greatly modified, if not entirely eliminated, by the compensating evidence that war orders are continuing to swell the sales of all these materials and finished products to alltime high records.

This evidence of an undiminished war business, which is more than making up for the necessary delay in reconversion programs by continuing to roll up a total volume of sales of unprecedented magnitude, has been furnished by the Census Bureau's report on the sales of 680 manufacturers of protective coatings for May, showing an aggregate marketing in these lines for that month having a value of $59,825,767 and for the first five months of this year of $283,073,784, which have far outstripped the totals for the corresponding periods of last year,, the heretofore banner year in the industry, and also for 1943, the latter having reached $57,263,621—$251,114,495 and $51,435,119—$224,990,-339, respectively. Only in trade sales has there been any recession in the volume for the month in question. But trade-sales, it may well be noted, consist largely of non-military business.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Reports of a further increase in domestic production of metallic lead during the last month and a half have not yet found reflection in any greater liberality in allocations to the paint pigment industry, although WPB has already provided for sizable allowances for automotive storage batteries and collapsible tubes, inasmuch as military requirements are still calling for the bulk of the output. For the month of May the Bureau of Mines reports domestic production at 33,353 short tons, showing an increase of only 179 tons over the April output. Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week of July 6-13 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis, and 6.50c. in New York.

Despite evidence of a steadily mounting domestic output of metallic zinc, there has been no notable amplification of the yield of slab zinc and, with military requirements still running high, WPB will on and after August 1 limit allocations thereof to quantities needed for the filling of preferred orders, which it deems necessary because of the removal of prohibitions on the enduses for zinc through the recent revocation of order M-11-b. Domestic production of metallic zinc for May, according to the Bureau of Mines, showed an increase of 1,397 tons, or 3 percent over April's output at 53,205 tons. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week July 6-13 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Red Lead—Continues in spirited demand but with allocations so limited as to crimp operations in this pigment badly. Some hope is still entertained, however, that quotas for civilian enduses will be enlarged in the fourth quarter, if not toward the close of the current quarter.

Titanium—All but small quantities of the available supply continue to be taken up on rated orders, leaving a wholly inadequate amount for consumers devoid of such priority ratings.

White Lead—Although it is still believed in some quarters of the paint industry that substantial relief from the present cramping allotment to exterior pigment makers will be granted within the next few months, no move in that direction has yet been taken. The demand continues keen and largely unsatisfied.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Moving briskly into consuming channels, with both Canadian and domestic products firmly held. An arrival of 2,200 bags is noted.

Barytes—Bureau of Mines reports the production of primary barite for the first quarter of this year as having reached 145,277 short tons, compared with 96,950 tons for the comparable period of last year. This primary barite includes and is limited to ground barite produced at El Portal, Calif., and Malvern, Ark., as well as all crude, lump, and pebble barite except hand mines. There is still a fair inquiry for the dryground grades which are in very light supply and a moderate demand for wetground types which are in more liberal supply.

Gypsum—Buying interest light but continuing. An arrival of 2,471 tons has been reported.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Cadmium Colors — By a recent amendment to order M-65, the distribution of cadmium, the metal, has been placed under further restrictions, so as to insure an adequate supply for essential uses, principally as a corrosive resistant element in plating other metals. According to the provisions of the new restrictive order, purchasers may now order cadmium only when it is to be used in filling rated orders.

Chrome Colors—The squeeze in chrome pigments has been tightened still further of late by the action of WPB in allotting to manufacturers of these colors for this month only 60 percent of their quota requirements in sodium bichromate for the manufacture of Class A pigments—chrome yellow and orange, molybdated chrome oranges and hydrated chromium oxide —for quota use.

Red Mercury Oxide—Reflecting the recent sharp decline in the market for quicksilver, manufacturers of mercury oxide have reduced their prices for the technical red type 13 cents per pound, making their revised quotations $2.60 per pound in 10,000-pound lots, and $2.62 in smaller lots, at their plants.

Yellow Mercury Oxide—In conformity with the recent drop in the cost of quicksilver, producers of mercury

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Dibutyl phthalate, 0.2c. per lb.
Mercury oxide, tech., red and yellow, 13c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

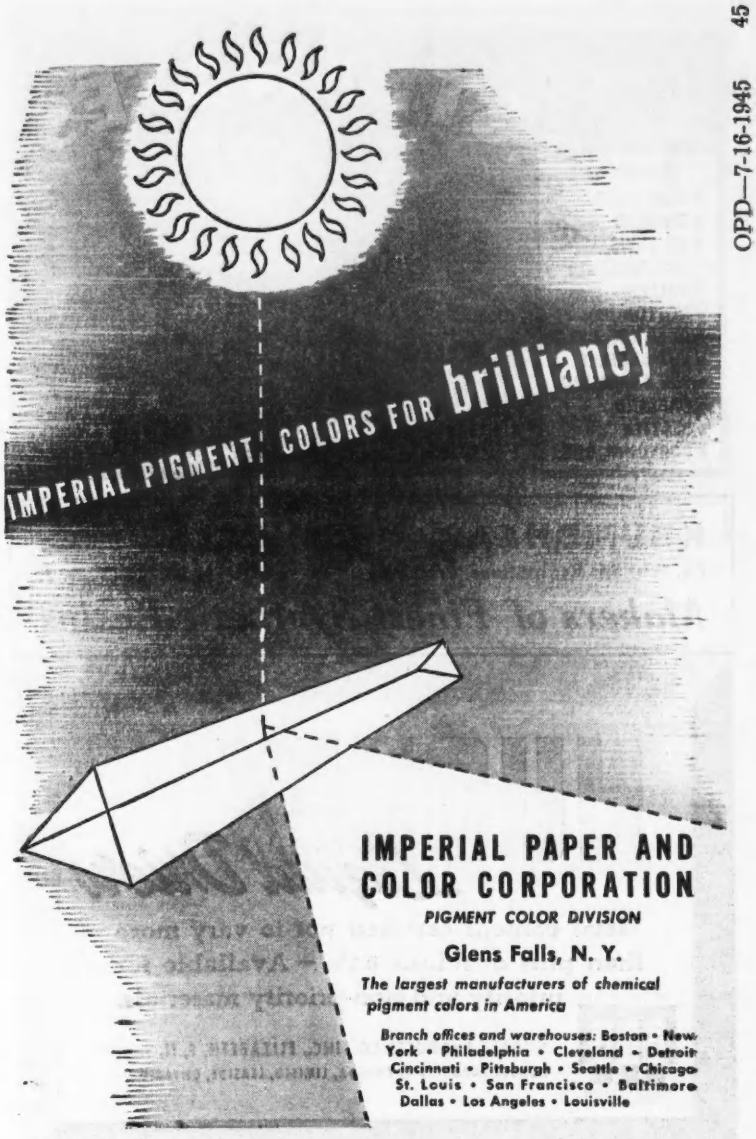
Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: May

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in May, 1945, as reported by 580 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $59,825,767. Details of sales reported by these establishments, and comparable data for 1944 and 1943, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments— Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales— Total.	Industrial sales— Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales— Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1945—May	$59,825,767	$27,201,143	$26,291,561	$20,059,352	$6,232,209	$6,333,063
5 mos.	283,073,784	130,675,314	123,851,561	93,691,851	30,159,360	28,547,259
1944—May	57,263,621	29,132,883	22,497,028	16,620,341	5,876,687	5,633,710
5 mos.	251,114,495	120,207,495	106,240,910	78,978,094	27,262,816	24,666,090
1943—May	51,435,119	24,880,008	21,829,780	16,426,174	5,403,606	4,725,331
5 mos.	224,990,339	107,679,337	95,580,919	70,518,185	25,062,734	21,730,083

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.


IMPERIAL PIGMENT COLORS FOR brilliancy
IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION
PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION
Glens Falls, N. Y.
The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America
Branch offices and warehouses: Boston • New York • Philadelphia • Cleveland • Detroit • Cincinnati • Pittsburgh • Seattle • Chicago • St. Louis • San Francisco • Baltimore • Dallas • Los Angeles • Louisville

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• One of the most powerful of all low-cost, nitrocellulose solvent placticizers, U.S.I. Dibutyl Phthalate gives coatings better flexibility, good flow qualities, and produces smoother films. In lacquer coatings, dibutyl phthalate has wide compatibility limits with other lacquer constituents. It is stable, colorless, odorless and highly resistant to discoloration. U.S.I. Dibutyl Phthalate betters government aeronautical specifications in four important points. It has higher ester content and flash-point. It has lower acid content and greater freedom from water.

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AMYL ACETATE
ANSOLS
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BUTYL ACETATE
DIAMYL PHTHALATE
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DIETHYL CARBONATE
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ETHYL ACETATE
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• SEATTLE
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Dr. William Krumbhaar, President SOUTH KEARNY, N. J.
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Metal content certified not to vary more than plus or minus 0.1%. — Available for priority and non-priority materials.

THREE LITTLE BOTTLES THAT BUILT THE PLANT

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SOCONY-VACUUM

MANUFACTURERS OF

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THE SPECIALIZED
NAPHTHA SOLVENTS

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

oxide have lowered their prices for the yellow technical type to the extent of 13 cents to $2.43 in 1,000-pound lots, and $2.45 in smaller lots.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates—With the swing of civilian use demand away from the almost completely denied naphthenates to the still available tallates gaining momentum daily, manufacturers of the latter driers are finding it increasingly difficult to fill all requirements, largely because of the recently-issued War Food Order 136, regulating the distribution and use of tall oil and limiting the inventories of its users which, while not prohibiting or arbitrarily limiting the use of this oil in protective coatings, does establish a preferential delivery status thereon which suppliers must observe.
paint industry continue to pour in upon the manufacturers of these flattening agents, with the result that some of them have their plant capacities so heavily booked ahead as to be impelled to decline new business except from old customers.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Offerings of gum rosin have continued meager, chiefly because of the obvious shortage and also because of the disinclination of most producers to part with their light stocks at the recently-established uniform ceiling prices. It is now figured that nearly all the rosin output for the next few weeks will be taken up on preferred orders, chiefly for the military.

Officials of the War Production Board have informed members of the wood naval stores industry advisory committee that domestic civilian requirements in rosin have increased abnormally as a result of the notable shortage in other natural resins, which has forced many consumers to turn to the soft pine gum and pine wood distillations, and because most synthetic resins, to which they would otherwise have recourse, are urgently required for military and highly essential civilian uses. Present requirements for rosin are reported as approximating twice the available supply.

Savannah, July 13.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit — Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	44	66	...	138	...
Receipts	46	214	128	211	102
Shipments	...	1,033	...	526	211
Stocks	5,113	4,294	4,422	4,107	3,998

Turpentine—It has become obvious within the past week that, although heavier than expected seasonal production of gum spirits turpentine has greatly improved the supply of this liquid pine product for the immediate future, the total production for the current crop year will fail to equal that of last year, unless the labor situation in the woods and at the stills is materially improved. Hence the overall supply picture of gum turpentine remains strong. In view of this, traders who had been instrumental in bringing about the depression of this commodity to the 72-cent level, at which they filled their immediate needs, have latterly been forced to bid against each other spiritedly to obtain additional quantities. In consequence the rally, which had carried the price up to 74c. at the close of the previous week, continued to lift it as far as 75½c. but it fell back to 74c. Although, during the depth of the recent depression, there were some producers who were prone to borrow from the CCC, when forms for this purpose became available at 72 cents, constituting 90 percent of the CCC parity of 80 cents for June and July, few of these producers decided to avail themselves of this privilege when the market price recovery got well under way. It was noteworthy, in this connection, that only those producers who comply with the 1945 naval stores conservation program and are members of the American Turpentine Farmers Association are eligible for these loans.

Savannah, July 13.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons — Cents.	Sales.	Barrels — Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	74½	3,120	8	...	7,273
Tuesday	75	6,250	203	4	7,472
Wednesday	75½	2,100	123	...	7,595
Thursday	75½	...	72	35	7,632
Friday	74	3,750	136	16	7,752

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Announcements by all the enterprises engaged in the production of this material on their price schedules for the new monthly period, July 10-August 9, have revealed the fact that, while five of these companies have marked up their figures for this period from one-tenth to one-half cent per pound, the lowest price concern has lowered its quotations by two-tenths of a cent, making its revised basic figure 19.8 cents per pound in tankcars. Two of the other manufacturers have raised their prices three-tenths of a cent, each, to 20.6 cents and 20.8 cents, respectively, while two others are quoting one-tenth cent higher at 21.3 cents and a half cent higher at 21.6 cents in tankcars, respectively.

Dibutyl Sebacate—Two of the three largest producers of this material have left their prices for the new monthly period, July 10-August 9, unchanged from those named for the previous month, at 46 cents per pound and 51 cents in tankcars, respectively, while, as previously mentioned, one of the leaders in this field has marked up his tankcar quotation by a quarter cent to 49¾ cents per pound.

Cellulose Acetate—Demand continues keen, running far in excess of the current supply. In a combined report, the Commerce Department and Census Bureau record the production of molding composition for the first five months of this year as

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
Color Content Guaranteed

Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Zinc Chromate
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
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Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products

STANDARD
ULTRAMARINE CO.
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

having reached 5,087,382 pounds while shipments and consumption in that same period aggregated 4,888,118 pounds.

Ethyleneglycol—Although WPB has lifted all allocation controls from mixed glycols containing less than 2 percent of ethylene and triethylene glycol by amending schedule 15 of order M-300, in view of the diminished demand for these compounds, which has made the supply adequate for meeting all current requirements, there has been no lightening of the control under which ethyleneglycol and all the other glycols have their distribution restricted.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—Increasing tension is now noted in the supply situation for this essential component of many synthetic resins, due to the sharply increased cost of glycerin and the appalling shortage of both gum and wood rosins, constituting its chief ingredients.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins—Chiefly because of the critical shortage of these resins needed in the making up of protective coatings for reconversion articles, allowed by WPB in its new and enlarging essential civilian programs, that bureau has recently found it necessary to make drastic reductions in the amounts of these resins and other materials which it had allocated for the making of a limited number of domestic mechanical refrigerators and washing machines during July and has announced, in this connection, that requests for August allocations, which must be made on form WPB-2945 by July 15, should include end use information on the finished products, including the names of the customers, amounts ordered by them together with specific delivery date, type and number of units that the customer intends to produce in August, with the WPB order governing the customers' productions.

Varnish Gums

Copal—After an exceptionally long delay, the import licenses covering Congo copal for the third quarter have been issued to the American importers but, inasmuch as the arrivals of new material, originally scheduled for the outset of the current month, have not yet materialized and are not now expected until near the end of this month, supplies of this natural resin in the local market are running very low.

Shellac—Bleaching operations, while facilitated in some areas by the release of many young men and the exemption of others from military service, continue much constricted in other areas by the inadequacy of available labor. There are still plentiful supplies of the pale grades of shellac but breachers are finding it increasingly difficult to replenish their stocks of these darker-hued and cheaper grades.

Latest arrivals of shellac from India have aggregated 1,269,432 pounds, of which one cargo from Calcutta made up 1,131,432 pounds of the total and consisted of 6,949 bags, with 1,644 bags containing seedlac, 350 bags buttonlac and 4,955 bags otherwise unspecified types of shellac.

Glues and Binders

Casein—Another arrival of Argentine casein, the transfer of this commodity from WPB order M-307 to schedule 113 of M-300, with an accompanying increase in the small order exemption, and the issuance of new import licenses for third quarter purchases without the requirement for setting forth purchase price ceilings, have featured the casein market within the past week. The small order exemption noted above raises the quantity thus exempted from 6,000 pounds to 30,000 pounds per quarter. The permissible omission of the purchase price ceilings from the current and all future import licenses, according to WPB, is in line with a similar lifting of this buying restriction by the British, with whom close cooperation has been maintained in the buying of casein and other dairy products in Argentina. The latest arrival has consisted of a cargo of 13,301 bags, weighing about 1,465,700 pounds, or approximately 732.85 tons.

Glues—A further tightening of the supply situation in both hide and bone glues continues to be noted, with allocations for the third quarter running 25 percent below those for the second quarter and with a majority of the manufacturers handicapped by lack of an adequate supply of labor and raw materials. Latest arrivals have included 517 bales of gluestock, 90 bales of fleshings and 10 bales of hide cuttings.

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Current Prices

—Continued from page 31

Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.21	- .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[7] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾-	.13½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	.13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.35	- .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.	lb.	.16	- —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.68	- 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Metal,[1,5,6] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate,[6] 8%-10% Zn, dms.,	lb.	.16	- .19½
Oxide pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded,[6] 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
USP[6], ctns, c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Resinate,[5] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms.	lb.	.11	- .12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.30	- .31
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10	- —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.0585-	—
Fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., ams.	lb.	.28	- .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	- 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼-	—
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00	-100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Paint Technicians Volunteered as Teachers

In exemplification of their belief in the desirability and usefulness of cooperation between industry and educational institutions in the teaching of technical subjects, a number of members of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production clubs gave lectures in the courses in surface technology completed at New York University College of Engineering in June. Among those who thus contributed to the advanced course in specialized production finishes were H. F. Payne, of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation; K. V. McCullough and Carl W. Patton, of the Bakelite Corporation; E. W. Sinclair, of Breinig Brothers, Inc.; W. G. Armstrong and A. E. Kromer, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; A. R. Olsen, J. M. Schantz, and J. R. Yeager, of the Hercules Powder Company; B. L. Jacobson, Dr. J. J. Mattiello and D. D. Razzano, of the Hilo Varnish Corporation.

The course was started with primary instruction in the fundamentals of paint, varnish anl lacquer technology. It was organized and conducted under the ESMWT program of the United States government and was under the immediate direction and teaching of Dr. Myron A. Coler, adjunct professor of chemical engineering. The eighty-two students completing the course presented Professor Coler with a war bond in appreciation of this service.

Lehmann Leaves WPB

William Lehmann has resigned from the nitrogen unit of the War Production Board and has joined the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Quiet but firm conditions continued to feature the oils and fats market during the week. Demand was urgent but trading was kept down to low levels by inadequate supplies. Prices of all materials were firm at ceilings.

Department of Agriculture has limited the use of quota-free vegetable oils by fish canners to the production of canned tuna, bonita, yellow-tail, and sardines. The action was taken under amendment 17 to WFO 42, effective July 12.

The fall pig crop this year may be about 35,300,000 head, 13 percent larger than last year, according to the June pig crop report. Lard production will be about 100,000,000 pounds larger in the Spring and Summer of 1946 than for the same period in 1945, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture. Output of greases also is likely to be larger in the Spring and Summer of 1946 than this year. Military requirements for fats and oils probably will be less next year than 1945. However, civilian supplies of most fats and oils during most of 1946 will probably continue smaller than consumers are able and willing to buy at ceiling prices. Production of soap for 1944 apparently was the largest on record. Total use of saponifiable materials in the manufacture of soap, including rosin, amounted to 2,500,000,000 pounds, 19 percent more than 1943 and 4 percent larger than in 1941, the previous peak year. Output of soap in 1945 has declined because of reduced supplies of fats and rosin. Available supplies for civilian soap probably will be about 15 percent less this year than in 1944.

Net exports of fats and oils, including oilseeds and fat and oil products in terms of oil, totaled 650,000,000 pounds in 1944, slightly more than 1943. In pre-war years, the United States imported about 1,500,000,000 pounds annually. The United States will continue in 1945 to export substantially more fats and oils than it will import.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	192.8

Cottonseed Oil

Refiners were in the market for crude oil, but offerings were limited to an occasional tankcar. Most crushers have shut down for the season and preparing for the new seed crop. Edible oil deliveries were in good request.

Cotton continued to make good progress in the greater portion of the belt. Weather and growing conditions were favorable.

Imports were reported of 2,432 tons and 535 drums of semi-refined cottonseed oil from Brazil during the week.

WFA reported the purchase of 1,000,000 pounds of oleomargarin, type 2, tropical at 16.10c. per pound, in tins, f.o.b. works, Baltimore, June 28.

Cottonseed oil consumption during June was placed at 205,743 barrels by the Bureau of Census comparing with 288,798 barrels in May and 207,705 barrels for June last year. The visible supply of oil and seed for June was estimated at 1,100,300 barrels, against 1,293,400 barrels in May and 934,000 barrels, June, 1944.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 bid
September	....	....	14.25 bid
October	....	....	14.00 bid
December	....	....	14.00 bid
March	....	....	13.90 bid
May	....	....	13.85-14.31

Total sales, none.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, July 12.—No trading in cottonseed oil or meal. Mills sold up against seed receipts. Most mills closed for the season. Cotton crop progressing steadily throughout this section.

Linseed Oil

Deliveries of oil against priority orders were in moderate request. Tight supply conditions were without improvement and from present indications little relief was expected in trade circles until new crop seed become available next Fall.

The forecast of the 1945 flaxseed crop as of July 1 was indicated at 32,728,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, comparing with the 1944 production of 23,527,000 bushels and the ten-year average of 21,684,000 bushels. The acreage for harvest is estimated at 3,863,000 or 6 percent less than the planted acreage. Last year 2,794,000 acres were harvested, or 8.5 percent under the planted acreage. The estimated planted acreage for this season is 4,149,000, 35.9 percent higher than the 3,052,000 last year. The acreage this year is practically the same as indicated by the March Intentions Survey.

WFA reported the purchase of 20,000 pounds of raw linseed oil at 15.70 per pound in second hand drums, f.o.b. works, Staten Island, June 26; 16,000 pounds at the same price, and 4,000 pounds of boiled linseed oil at 16.10c. per pound, same basis, June 13.

Minneapolis, July 11.—Trading was routine as mills were down to about 15 percent of capacity and looking forward to a complete shut-down before the end of the week.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	3,060,000	8,540,000
Since Sept. 1	199,470,000	286,950,000

Flaxseed—Crop news quite optimistic, owing to perfect weather conditions.

Minneapolis, July 11.—The flax situation in the Northwest was complicated last week by continuation of the weigher's strike that prevented mills from unloading flax on track, and forced mills to curtail operations. Crop news in the past week has been highly optimistic—though the crop is in all stages of development in the Northwest—with early planted seed that escaped moisture extremes and frost passing from the bloom to the boll under perfect weather conditions, according to a private crop reporter.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1945-44	Receipts 1944-43	Shipments 1944-43	Shipments 1944-43
This week	85,500	190,500	13,200	66,000
Since Sept. 1	11,631,500	21,925,500	1,938,700	2,800,000

Flaxseed markets in Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, July 13.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 180,000 bushels to the United States during the week. Seed quoted at $1.66 per bushel, f.o.b. steamer. Visible supply of seed was placed at 5,118,000 bushels.

Hull, July 13.—Bombay, £36½, June; Calcutta, £33¼ May; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oil

Babassu—Arrivals of 22,330 bags of kernels were noted during the week and delivered against former con-contracts.

Castor Dehydrated — Transactions were governed by WFA regulations in effect since July 1. Production has been reduced by the shutdown of several plants to allow for vacations and repairs. Demand was excellent. Imports of castor oil totaling 400 drums from Brazil were reported last week.

Copra—Some 2,839 tons of copra received at Baltimore during the week.

Oiticica—Reports from Brazil indicate a strong market with offers for shipment cleaned up to November-December. Demand was active for earlier positions, but offers were unavailable. Trading on the spot was light at current firm quotations.

Peanut—Few scattered trades reported last week in Southeast. Many mills are shut down and making preparations to handle new crop nuts. Mills continue to show little or no interest in making sales against coming crops. From 5,000 tons peanuts afloat it is expected about 1,250 tons oil will be produced. These peanuts will probably be purchased by those groups also operating refineries, in which event none will be offered in the market.

Revised figures on the peanut acreage yield and production for 1944 show

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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FATTY ACIDS
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and
Vegetable
RUFATS
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relatively small changes from preliminary estimates published in December. The 1944 production total of 2,111,000,000 pounds compared with 2,185,000,000 pounds in 1943 and the 10-year average (1933-42) of 1,342,000,000 pounds. Acreage planted to peanuts in 1945 is estimated at 4,339,000 compared with 4,413,000 last year, a decline of almost 2 per cent.

Soybean—Another large acreage of soybeans is in prospect for 1945, according to the Department of Agriculture. Although the acreage of 13,283,000 grown alone for all purposes this year is 2 percent below the 13,564,000 acres in 1944, it is 46 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of about 9,000,000 acres. The first forecast of the 1945 production will be released August 10. WFA reported the purchases of 900,000 of refined soybean oil at 14.55c. per pound, in drums, f.o.b. Edgewater, N. J., and 300,000 pounds at 14,395, same basis, f.o.b. New York City, June 25.

Tucum—Imports of 540 barrels of oil and 15,385 bags of kernels were noted during the week for consignment on prior orders.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Firm conditions continued to dominate the market. Scarcity of material restricted trading and light offerings were snapped up at ceilings. The steady decline of household grease salvage has not helped the tight supply situation. Prices were maintained at ceilings.

Lard—Large quantities of prime steam lard continued to move into government channels and supplies for civilian use were limited to small quantities. Demand was excellent. WFA reported the sale of 6,500 pounds of steam lard unfit for human consumption at 10.50c. per pound, f.o.b. Philadelphia, June 25.

Tallow—There was no improvement in the tight supply situation. Demand was urgent with trading light at ceilings.

Animal Oils

Degras — Trading was restricted owing to light supplies. Withdrawals against former orders in excellent request. Market strong at ceilings. Arrivals totaled 253 drums of wool grease for delivery against previous contracts, were noted during the week.

Neatsfoot—An active demand absorbed light offerings. Supplies were scarce and well maintained at ceilings.

Oleo—Market was quiet, though buying interest was excellent. Production was sold well ahead and offerings scarce.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Trading was quiet during the week. Bids for crude oil at ceilings received little attention from producers. Fishing was reported slightly better, with the fish small and yielding little oil.

Baltimore, July 11.—Reports about the operations of the menhaden fishing vessels tell of some improvement in the catches off the Delaware and the New Jersey coasts. Farther North the craft are said to be doing not so well. The fish caught remain small and lean, yielding little oil. Producers are not booking any further commitments for crude oil for which there is a ready market. Results in the Chesapeake Bay and off the Virginia capes are represented as not so good as further North. There is only one company in North Carolina with any boats out so far. The ceiling remains at 8.9 cents per pound of crude oil.

Sardine—Refiners continued to bid at ceilings for crude oil, but producers were not offering. Refined oil was in good request with sales limited owing to light supplies.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Producers were sold ahead and were only accepting high priority orders. Deliveries against former contracts continued in active request. Quotations were firm at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Trading was quiet, with makers confining activities to deliveries on previous orders. Output was sold up and sales were restricted to holders of priority orders.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed, Peanut and Soybean Meals—Arrivals of cottonseed meal were reported totaling 5,480 bags against prior orders. No sales of any consequence were reported last week; trading at standstill. Demand continues active and greatly in excess of available supplies. Demand for poultry feeds has been terrific and shows no sign of let-up. Because of scarcity, many orders for poultry feeds are being turned down. Hog feed demand is also materially increasing and some manufacturers believe it will soon be necessary to ration supplies.

Linseed Meal—Activity confined to delivery of production on previous contracts. Output sold up.

Minneapolis, July 11.—Meal supplies were nil as far as the rank and file were concerned, buyers finding little or nothing on the market and forced to turn to some other source for protein supplies.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week.....	4,800,000	11,220,000
Since Sept. 1.....	154,810,000	301,840,000

Peanut Meal—The government has 5,000 tons shelled peanuts afloat for crushing in this country, expected to arrive in about two weeks. These peanuts will produce approximately 3,100 tons of meal. This meal will unquestionably sell at the ceiling regardless of where produced.

Waxes

Beeswax—Buying interest was active though trading was slow owing to the lack of offerings from primary centers. Recent imports totaled 150 bags and were consigned on prior orders.

Candelilla—Market was dull in the absence of offerings from Mexico. Spot stocks were scarce and prices were firm at ceilings.

Carnauba—The Office of Price Administration reiterated July 11 that present ceiling prices for carnauba wax will be continued in effect. Since

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June 15, however, news stories have appeared in some South American newspapers hinting ceiling prices may be increased on carnauba wax, or removed altogether. No change in present ceiling prices is contemplated, OPA said. Recent arrivals were reported at 3,550 bags, which were delivered to users against former contracts. Consumers were in the market and bidding at ceilings for shipment from Brazil but meeting with little success. Sales were reported to other South American countries at prices well above import ceilings.

Ouricury—This market was inactive. Inquiry, however, was active. Offerings from Brazil were not obtainable and reports stated that business was transacted from 2c. to 3c. per pound higher than import ceilings, foreign countries being the buyers.

Fats, Oils, Output, Consumption: April

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for April, 1945, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds—Production	Pounds—Consumption
Babassu, crude	[2]	1,860,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Castor, No. 1, crude	10,771,000	10,926,000
No. 3, crude	3,385,000	4,525,000
Dehydrated	5,279,000	4,857,000
Sulphonated	.....	573,000
Chinawood or tung oil	2,355,000	1,778,000
Coconut, crude	12,847,000	13,487,000
Refined	5,065,000	5,358,000
Corn, crude	18,675,000	21,425,000
Refined	20,054,000	2,385,000
Cottonseed, crude	85,031,000	102,563,000
Refined	93,608,000	104,163,000
Linseed	32,742,000	41,516,000
Olive, edible	[2]	16,000
Inedible	.....	28,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	[2]	152,000
Oiticica	.....	1,404,000
Palmkernel, crude	5,862,000	2,041,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Palm, crude	.....	3,819,000
Refined	[2]	32,000
Peanut, crude[1]	7,932,000	12,094,000
Refined	11,195,000	4,020,000
Sesame	.....	122,000
Soybean, crude	118,906,000	114,800,000
Refined	107,369,000	79,916,000
All other	4,514,000	5,644,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	96,780,000	9,235,000
Neatsfoot oil	162,000	423,000
Tallow, edible	10,639,000	11,393,000
Inedible	75,205,000	109,968,000

Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[3]

Codliver	4,000	1,016,000
Cod	116,000	1,046,000
Marine mammal	.....	1,664,000
Other fish	[5]405,000	19,060,000
Other liver	241,000	641,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	43,529,000	58,985,000
Wool grease	1,539,000	1,976,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[4]	98,000
Stearin, animal, edible	3,898,000	3,099,000
Inedible	3,402,000	1,888,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	6,751,000	7,706,000
Tallow oil	4,126,000	1,358,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	16,508,000	14,105,000

Other Products

Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	6,576,000	6,884,000
crude (100% basis)	15,280,000	16,595,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	8,789,000	7,479,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	94,497,000	93,125,000
Inedible	23,584,000	24,558,000
Shortening	123,652,000	498,000
Winterized vegetable oils	31,931,000	.....

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on production and stocks from crude peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "all other" vegetable oils.
[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the date from fish oil producers.
[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[5] Includes 17,000 pounds of herring, sardine, and pilchard, and 241,000 pounds of menhaden for April.

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	20,433,000	19,443,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,316,000	2,369,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	3,640,000	678,000
Grease and lard oil	5,654,000	5,107,000
Oleo oil	4,832,000	2,056,000
Red oil or oleic acid	6,586,000	3,368,000
Stearic acid	4,817,000	4,192,000

Raw Materials Used

	Tons—Consumption	Tons—Stocks April 30
Castor beans	15,300	9,629
Copra	9,917	19,934
Corn germs	22,835	443
Cottonseed	266,100	591,620
Flaxseed	45,497	52,473
Olives	[1]	[1]
Palm kernels	6,293	16,220
Soybeans	411,483	937,525
Tung	7,089	2,660
Other[2]	5,702	5,694

[1] Included in "other."
[2] Peanuts not included.

John W. Picken, formerly connected with Carleton & Moffat, waxes, New York, has recently set up a brokerage business in his own name and will continue to handle essential oils. He is also operating in several lines for Rutger Bleecker & Co., New York.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Although a sharp decline in mercurials and menthol prices were in the forefront of price developments last week in the drug and fine chemical market, the reduction in quotations made by one producer of dibutyl phthalate while others raised their quotations was a feature but little less interesting than that in strychnine in which an acute shortage for use in pest control was reported. Butyl acetate and alcohol, plus acetone and dibutyl sebacate, went into the new price period steadfastly. All makers of acetone have at last reached an identical price basis.

The sharp reduction in prices on mercurials had been long expected and, to some, long overdue. The decline was in line with the very substantial declines in the price of quicksilver.

The menthol decline was expected in view of the recent trend of the market and there are those who expect the decline to continue until values get much closer to normal prices than is now the case. The declining market has not encouraged consumer activity which is controlled by a desire to permit the decline to run its full course.

The strychnine situation involves Canadian production and export at prices far above those permitted domestic manufacturers; a report that OPA has granted one domestic maker a higher ceiling while alleging that no other producer had asked for a revision; new production that remains merely potential; and the voluntary allocation of production controlled by the Department of the Interior and dispensed through the War Production Board on a quota basis gauged by the normal purchases of consumers. An account of the situation appears in the news columns and drug market reports.

Sugar continued to be one of the toughest problems affecting the drug industry and the latest report on stocks shows them to have been far lower on May 31 this year than they were on that date in 1944.

Acetone — All producers have adopted the lower prices established in the previous week by two of the largest. Tanks now sell generally at 6c. per pound; drums, carlots, 7c.; less than carlots, 7½c. The original reduction was made by a chemical company in the petroleum-derivative field and market comment has indicated the presence of a belief that a favorable production cost had led that producer to set itself for postwar business.

Acid, Citric—The attempt to supply requirements of some consumers by existing citric acid substitutes is being strongly advanced by a vigorous sales campaign. Since there is no reason to even hope for more genuine citric acid, inquiries for substitutes are even reaching the producers of the genuine article. The statement that there is no substitute for citric acid has been made.

Acid, Phosphoric—This acidifier often serves as the base for citric acid substitutes and consumption to that end is said to bulk prominent in the overall sales of that item.

Acid, Tartaric—If more of this acid could be made available, its use as a substitute for citric acid would likely be larger than the even now substantial size of such consumption.

Butyl Acetate—With prices now set for business during the next thirty days, market activity turns routine with consumption running to excellent totals and with production being not productive of surplus sufficient to care readily for non-essential civilian uses.

Butyl Alcohol — Requirements for purely essential products were reported running high, leaving little material for other than strictly essential use. The higher price schedule now in effect will prevail for about thirty days.

Cadmium — Consumption of metal accounts for all available supplies and the item goes mainly to strictly essential uses. Derived products were all in exceptionally firm position and

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Calomel, 12c. per lb.
Corrosive sublimate, 9c. per lb.
Dibutyl phthalate, 2/10c. per lb.
Menthol, 50c. per lb.
Mercury oxide, red, tech., 13c. per lb.
yellow, USP, 13c. per lb.
technical, 13c. per lb.
Red precipitate, 13c. per lb.
White precipitate, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
217.0	218.2	220.0	239.2

stocks of such products were on the low side.

Castor Oil — Under the terms of WFO No. 137, this oil is under complete allocation. The War Food Administration now requires that no producer, distributor or user shall deliver, receive or use castor oil except with a specific or general authorization issued by the director.

Persons acquiring oil for sale for medicinal purposes require no authorization. Nor is the ultimate consumer for medicinal purposes subject to authorization requirements. The "life" of an authorization is prescribed by the director. Expired authorizations are dead, and the unused oil is returned to inventory and remains subject to the allocation order. Specific authorizations are required for delivery to any one person in any calendar month, and for the receipt or use by such person in such month of more than 450 pounds of oil. General authorization shall be required for:—

The delivery of castor oil by producers or distributors where such deliveries are in quantities of 450 pounds or less to any one user in any calendar month.

The delivery of castor oil by producers to distributors who require such castor oil for resale for medicinal use as such. No general authorization issued under this paragraph (e) (ii) shall authorize any producer to deliver castor oil to a distributor for use or resale for use in the preparation of medicinal or pharmaceutical products.

General authorizations will state the maximum quantity of castor oil which the producer or distributor may deliver during any calendar month. No person shall deliver castor oil under a general authorization in excess of the maximum quantity permitted for such calendar month.

No person shall deliver and no user or distributor shall receive castor oil under a general authorization unless such user or distributor executes and furnishes to his supplier a certificate in a prescribed form.

Applications for specific authorizations shall be made by the user or distributor on form FDA No. 478 and shall be accompanied by form No. 477 where the applicant desires to receive oil from another person. Applications for general authorizations shall be made on form FDA No. 478 by the producer or distributor desiring to deliver oil.

All applications for specific or general authorizations shall be filed on or before the 15th day of the month preceding the month in which delivery, receipt, or use is requested.

Every producer shall, within 15 days after the end of each calendar month, execute and mail to the order administrator one copy of form FDA No. 476 showing separately his actual and estimated production, deliveries and stocks. Every person who uses more than 1,000 pounds in any calendar month shall, on or before the 15th day of the following month, execute and mail to the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., the bureau's form BM-2.

Imports of beans last week totaled 883,050 pounds, bringing the total of imports since January 1 to 143,784,300 pounds. This total compares with 140,629,140 pounds for the corresponding period in 1944.

Chicago, July 11.—Castor oil remains active. Prices are:—Chemically pure, returnable drums, carlots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14½c.; tanks, 13c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, carlots, 13½c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Cream of Tartar—Imported material brought from Portugal is offered at 55c. per pound, a concession from the official price of the domestic producers, who name 57½c. lowest.

Dibutyl Phthalate—One producer

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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reduced prices 2/10c. per pound, establishing tanks at 19.8c. per pound. Most of the other producers advanced quotations, the rises varying between 1/10c. and ½c. per pound.

Diethyleneglycol—Sale of a composition consisting largely of diethyleneglycol as a nontoxic substitute for glycerin was attacked as misbranding in a suit by the Food and Drug Administration, and on a plea of guilty fines aggregating $3,004 were imposed.

Fishliver Oils—During the past week 25 barrels of shark livers arrived. Reports from Greenland state that in 1944-1945, 162 tons of cod livers and 1.7 tons of shark livers, chemically prepared, were exported. WFA purchases on June 13 and 14 totaled 350,000 pounds of vitamin A and D oil at 30½c. per pound. Also, 520,733 million vitamine A units of 400,000 potency, at 28½c. per million units.

San Francisco, July 11.—The fishliver oil market was very quiet this week, with very little trading reported. The situation has remainded unchanged for weeks.

Glycerin — Holding steady to firm. Demand was reported excellent, and the recent tightness in supplies remains but little modified, although there is confidence in the idea that the tightness can and will be relieved, since it is caused mainly by maldistribution, which may be corrected.

Chicago, July 11.—Tone in the glycerin market is still firm, with demand continuing actively, and supply apparently fairly active. Prices are:—Chemically pure, 17c. per pound, tankcar; 17¼c., drums, car lots; 17¾c., drums, less than car lots; high gravity, 16¾c. per pound, tankcar; 17c., drums, car lots; 17½c., drums, less than car lots.

Menthol—Prices were lower at $8 to $8.50 per pound and the recent trend of values has aided very little the desired expansion in buying by consumers. The latter appear disposed to permit the declines to run to their ultimate level.

Milk Powder — Between June 11 and June 26, the War Food Administration bought as follows:—Skimmed milk powder, spray process, 2,195,050 pounds; roller process, 6,675,020 pounds; whole milk powder, 4,710,347 pounds. Because of increase in cold storage warehouse space, the War Food Administration now permits milk powder to be stored without permit in certain areas for 90 days from June 30 unless the suspension period is reduced to 60 days by an announcement prior to August 15.

Mercurials—Prices on hard mercurials were reduced sharply late last week, the decline having been expected for a long time past and, in the opinion of some, long overdue considering the levels to which quicksilver had declined without finding reflection in quotations on mercurials. The new schedule is as follows: Calomel, $2.44 per pound; corrosive sublimate, crystals, $2.07; mercury oxide, yellow, U.S.P., $2.95; technical, $2.43; red, technical, $2.60; red precipitate, $2.77; white precipitate, $2.50.

Quicksilver—The spot price held minimum at $145, although some reports suggest possible shading of that level. Imports last week were noted at 100 flasks. A steadier undertone runs through prices at the minute. European metal is likely to determine the future level of spot quotations since domestic production is gradually losing its dominant position.

San Francisco, July 11.—The price of quicksilver remained steady here this week, with producers quoting metal between $145 and $148 per flask, f.o.b. this city. However, very little spot metal was being offered. Two more mines reopened last week in this area, but labor shortages continue to hamper production.

Strychnine—Stocks of this item for pest control are hard enough to get from domestic sources to have turned buyers to Canada, where price control does not exist. It is said that importers have paid between 78c. and 82c. per ounce in Canada, and one importer has said his landed cost was $1 per ounce.

The Department of the Interior controls available stocks and dispenses them through the War Production Board, which body receives applications for supplies and allocates them on the basis of some portion of the normal purchases of any given buyer. Such allocation is purely voluntary.

Canadian production works from nux vomica stocks owned by the Canadian government and the Canadian producer makes a processing charge and turns the finished product over to the Canadian government. Importation into the United States is direct by the buyer here. Producers here report acute shortage of sulphate. A strychnine story appears elsewhere in this issue.

The picture suggests that there is no strychnine shortage for pharmaceutical purposes, but a very definite shortage exists for strychnine to be used in pest control.

Riboflavin—The recent reduction in prices to the basis of $150 per kilo was confined to one producer. Others have not followed and continue to name $200 per kilo as minimum.

Sugar—Stocks in terms of raw value in hand on May 31 totaled 828,167 short tons, compared with $1,343,620 short tons on May 31, 1944. Items comprising the total are refiners' raw, refiners' refined, beet sugar processors, importers' direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane factories.

R. A. Bornsteen, director of the Latin American Division of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., will make an extensive trip beginning July 20 through Mexico, Central and South America to study local market conditions.

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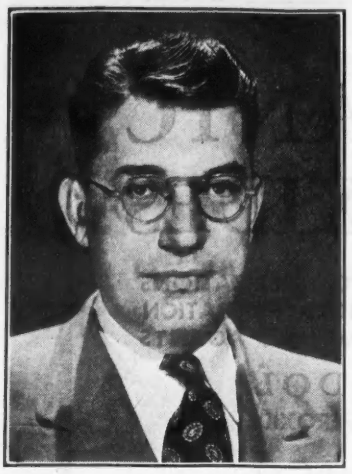

Walter E. Scheer has been elected vice-president and a member of the board of directors of Amecco Chemicals, Inc., manufacturer of synthetic organic chemicals, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Scheer, who has been general sales manager for several years, will continue to make his headquarters in the company's new York office at 60 E. Forty-second street.

Pharmaceutical Exports Gained in 1944

OPD Washington Bureau

In 1944 United States drug and pharmaceutical products valued at more than $106,000,000 were sold to foreign countries, constituting a six-fold increase over prewar exports, according to an article appearing in the June 30 issue of "Foreign Commerce Weekly," official publication of the Department of Commerce.

T. W. Delahanty, chief of drugs and pharmaceuticals unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the author, points out that while this achievement, now disclosed for the first time, may seem fantastic it is not surprising. The world has had to rely upon the United States as the major source of health supplies during the war period. But for restrictions on capacity expansion, priorities, shipping and related considerations, the trade in these products might have been double this amount.

Best Foods, Inc., Buys Rit Products Interest

The Best Foods, Inc., New York, has purchased a large majority of the stock of the Rit Products Corporation, Chicago. Rit Products has been a factor in the fabric and household dye industry for many years. The stock of Rit Products represents the management interest and was acquired from A. H. Rosenberg, president; H. N. Kohn, vice-president and their associates. Both Mr. Rosenberg and Mr. Kohn will retire from the management.

Fritsch Is Parke-Davis V-P

The board of directors of Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, has elected Homer C. Fritsch as a vice-president of the company, effective July 1. Mr. Fritsch, who has been connected with the firm for over twenty-nine years, will continue his duties as general manager, a position to which he was appointed in 1942.

American Can to Open Los Angeles Laboratory

A new branch laboratory will be established at Los Angeles by the American Can Company, New York, to serve the packing and canning industry of Southern California. Paul E. Alexander, who has been with the company's branch laboratory at San Francisco since 1931, will be in charge of the Los Angeles branch.

Thioglycollic Acid 90-95 Concentrates Made

Evans Chemetics, Inc., has announced that commercial shipments of distilled thioglycollic acid in concentrations of 90-95 percent, as well as ammonium thioglycollate in the same concentrations, are now being produced at its Waterloo plant.

Owens-Corning Asks DPC For Reconversion Expenditure

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, is negotiating with the Defense Plant Corporation for a reconversion expenditure of $15,000,000, to be applied to two factories in the Kansas City metropoliton area to manufacture superfine glass fibers which will replace kapok in navy life jackets.

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U.S. Health Program

—Continued from page 3

hospitals should be made by competent experts in each State. New hospitals should be built and existing hospitals expanded in conformity with a master plan submitted by the State and approved by the Federal government.

3. Expansion of public health measures to provide everywhere in the country for all the people all the professional health services and assistance which are now being supplied in some parts of the country for some of the people. With a measureable expenditure of funds over a relatively limited period of time it would be possible to make malaria an unknown disease. The same is true of typhus fever.

4. Public support of research. In many conditions good medical care cannot be made available to the patient simply because science has not yet found effective methods of treatment or prevention. Under the stimulus of wartime necessity, tremendous progress has been made in developing effective control and treatment for diseases and conditions of military importance through coordinated research in many centers throughout the land. A system of grants-in-aid from the Federal government to research institutions should be made a part of our postwar health policy.

5. Training of health personnel. Training facilities and funds to aid in meeting the costs of tuition and maintenance should be made available where needed so as to insure for the country an adequate supply of the professional people needed to carryout a national health program.

Federal Funds for States

6. Implementation of a national medical care program. It is proposed that a national program of medical care be implemented through Federal grants-in-aid to the States, either through taxation or insurance or both. Such funds on a more limited basis, in the absence of a national health insurance plan, could be used to pay for the services of doctors working in remote or economically depressed areas, to pay a part of the cost of various clinics, for paying all or part of the cost of certain expensive diagnostic services which now bear so heavily upon workers and their families, and finally, to pay for part of the cost of care in general hospitals.

Dr. Parran said that the average cost of the program would amount to about 1 percent of the national income, but added that he was sure that, if this country goes to work with vigor to develop such a program, we would see a great reduction in general death rates; the problem of the physically handicapped would be greatly minimized; and we would see developed in this country the most vigorous and healthy race of people the world has ever known.

APMA Resolutions

—Continued from page 3

attention to the grave situation presented (1) by the military induction of scientists and technicians in the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry, which interferes with its necessary drug service to the medical profession; and (2) by a war interruption in the educational training of scientists and technicians essential for the future operation and development of this industry, whereby it may provide new and better drugs essential to prevent and treat disease and whereby it may make a maximum contribution to the national effort for a full employment of our people. The board suggests that association members write to their senators and representatives in Congress about the aforesaid situation, for the purpose of securing a due correction of it.

Drug Advertisements

That the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association now affirms what it repeatedly and consistently represented to Congress, when it considered legislation to enact the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act, that the administration of the Federal law against the misadvertisement and misbranding and adulteration of drugs should be consolidated in the Food and Drug Administration alone and exclusively, as a matter of sound public policy and in the best interest of industry and consumer alike.

Employment of Veterans

That the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association can render an important service to its members and discharged veterans, by developing a plan of progressive government report to it of such veterans who desire to enter the pharmaceutical manufacturing business originally or on a different employment basis, whereby association members can be informed about them.

Therapeutic Trials Committee

That the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association congratulates the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association on its constructive action in establishing a therapeutic trials committee, to aid pharmaceutical manufacturers in their clinical investigation of important "new drugs," required by the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act; and that President Rorer is authorized to name appropriate APMA delegates to the meeting of this committee in Chicago on July 17, pursuant to the invitation received by him.

President Rorer has appointed as these delegates Dr. F. B. Fisk, of the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis; Dr. T. G. Klumpp, of the Winthrop Chemical Company, New York; Dr. Gustav J. Martin, of the National Drug Company, Philadelphia; Dr. C. O. Miller, of Lakeside Laboratories, Milwaukee.

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Sugar Research Grants Reach $300,000

Additional grants amounting to more than $50,000 for seven leading universities and laboratories have been announced by Dr. Robert C. Hockett, scientific director of the Sugar Research Foundation, bringing the total grants made by the foundation to more than $300,000.

The studies will seek new industrial uses of sugar and further explore the nutritional values of sugar. Among the grants are:—

Dr. Gebhard Stegeman, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh, $7,000, to collate all existing data and carry out new measurements of the physical properties of sugar and sugar solutions for use by industrial chemists.

Dr. F. W. Zerban and Dr. Louis Sattler of the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory, $4,000, for further investigation of the unfermentable constituents of molasses.

Dr. George R. Cowgill, professor of nutrition at Yale University Medical School, $3,600, to survey the vitamin content of various products of the sugar industry at the point when they reach the market.

Dr. H. M. Wuest, of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, $1,900, to study preparation of several compounds closely related to vitamin B1 and study their effects on assay methods.

Dr. Walter D. Bonner and Dr. Ralph F. Phillips of the Chemistry Department at the University of Utah, $1,500, to study production of certain glucose derivatives directly from sugar and molasses.

Trade Briefs

Paisley Products, Inc., industrial adhesives, New York, has appointed A. R. Nordone as Western New York sales representative, located at 423 Eggert Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

August Merker has been appointed the Baltimore refining manager for the American Sugar Refining Company. He succeeds V. L. Johnson, who has been transferred to the general offices in New York as manager of all refinery operations.

Harold W. Jacobson has been elected secretary of United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corporation, succeeding Harry Rubenoff, who continues as vice-president and general counsel of the corporation. Paul Olsen, who now is assistant treasurer, also was appointed assistant secretary.

Sociedade Quimica Mercur, Ltd., producer and distributor of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, Sao Paulo, Brazil, has been reorganized as Quimica Mercur S.A. Its new location is at Rua Major Diogo, 311. The company has a branch at Rua Mexico, 168, Rio de Janeiro.

Katz Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo. will call $1,400,000 fifteen year 4 percent debentures at 104 and interest for payment August 1. The company has obtained a $2,000,000 loan from Mutual Life Insurance Company, part of which will be used to retire the debentures.

Sybil Smith Retires from D. of A. Nutrition Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Miss Sybil L. Smith, authority on vitamin research and other phases of human nutrition and representative of the United States at the nutrition conference held in 1938 at Geneva, Switzerland, under the auspices of the League of Nations, retired from active service in the Department of Agriculture, June 30.

During her twenty-seven years with the Office of Experiment Stations, Miss Smith has written extensively on vitamins and other aspects of nutrition, and plans to continue this writing from her home here in Washington.

Joins United-Rexall

Emile R. Pilli, former export sales manager for Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., has been appointed manager of the Rexall International, a newly formed export division for United Rexall Drug Company, Boston, Mass.

Schering Corp. Names McDonnell to Sales Post

Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has appointed Dr. J. N. MacDonnell to the newly created post of director of domestic sales and promotion. He succeeds A. F. Peterson, manager of domestic sales division, who has resigned. Herman W. Leitzow, Eastern division manager since 1944, has been made assistant to Dr. MacDonnell. George C. Straayer, manager of the professional service division, will continue in that post and in addition will devote part of his time to the development of field operations for Schering Corporation.

Lithium Compounds Shipments Reported

Shipments of lithium ores from mines in the United States totaled 13,319 short tons in 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines. This compared with 8,155 short tons in 1943; 5,405 short tons in 1942; 3,832 short tons in 1941 and 2,011 short tons in 1940. Lithium compounds shipments in 1944 amounted to 848 short tons; 463 short tons in 1943; 299 short tons in 1942; 209 short tons in 1941 and 113 short tons in 1940.

Oil, found recently in the Northeastern province of Drent, Netherlands, is being shipped at the rate of 10 long tons daily.

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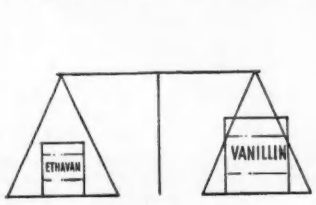

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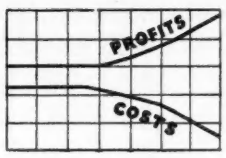

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OPD—7-16-1945 60

3

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Obituaries

Montaigu M. Sterling

Montaigu M. Sterling, president of E. Fougera & Co., importer and exporter of French and English pharmaceuticals, New York, died in Wilton, Conn., July 9. He was sixty-two years of age.

Montaigu M. Sterling

Previous to joining E. Fougera & Co. in 1912 Mr. Sterling was a general partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Pouch & Co.

Surviving are his wife, his parents and his sister.

Benjamin S. Mechling

Benjamin S. Mechling, former president of the Mechling Brothers Chemical Division of the General Chemical Company, died July 8. He was seventy-two years of age.

Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Mechling attended Germantown Academy and the University of Pennsylvania. He and his brother, the late Edward Mechling, assumed control of the Mechling Company here after the death of their father many years ago. Ten years ago Mr. Mechling sold the business to the General Chemical Company and became an executive of that firm.

Surviving is his wife.

Capt. P.I. Taylor

Captain Phillip I. Taylor, treasurer of T. P. Taylor & Co., Lousiville, Ky., was killed in a plane crash in Luzon according to word received by his family July 7, after previous notice that he was missing. He was thirty-one years of age.

Mr. Taylor is the only son of T. O. Taylor, jr., and a grandson of the late T. P. Taylor sr., founder of the drug chain. Phil Taylor was killed June 26, three days after arriving overseas. He was an artillery officer, a graduate of Command & Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Surviving are his parents, his wife, and two children.

Victor Murdock, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, serving from 1917 to 1924, died in Wichita, Kansas, where he was the editor of the Wichita Eagle. He was seventy-four years of age.

Harry F. Spier, president of the New Jersey Pulverizing Company, and a director of the National Industrial Sand Association, died last week. He was sixty-five years of age.

Silk Printers Association Re-Elects Officers

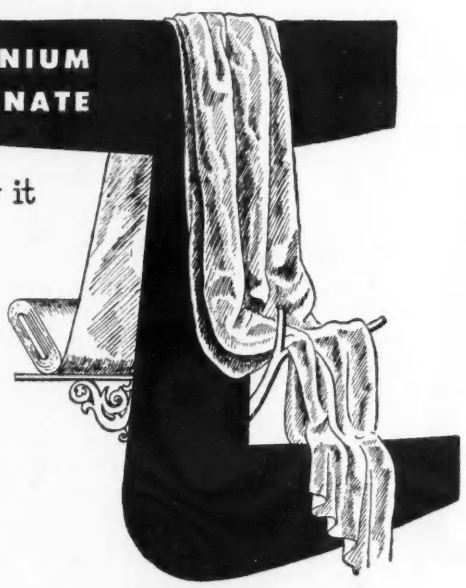
Joseph Seyer, sr., of the Seyer Dyeing & Finishing Company, has been re-elected president of the Silk & Rayon Printers & Dyers Association of America. Other officers re-elected were:—Vice-president, Dean Lewis, of the Colonial Piece Dye Works and Samuel Brenner, of the E. & W. Dyeing Corporation; treasurer, William Peltzer, of the Puritan Piece Dye Works; secretary, Dr. Rocco Nazarro, of the American Textile Processing Company.

National Starch Products, Inc, New York, has elected Joseph J. Daniels, a member of the firm of Baker & Daniels, Indianapolis attorneys, to its directorate.

Maybe you need

AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE

but do not know it



Experience has shown that no matter what uses have been developed for certain products, new uses never before dreamed of are eventually found by research men and chemists.

Perhaps YOU could use ammonium thiocyanate . . . if you only knew it. We are in a position to supply test samples, or to ship in commercial quantities.

Here are textile uses suggested:

1. To improve dyeing properties of rayon and other cellulosic fibres.
2. To improve softness and "handle" of animal and vegetable fibres.
3. To assist, as a curing agent, in producing synthetic resin finishes.
4. To act as a developer for dyes and as a "solvent" for printing pastes.

Can you find another use?

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The Industry that serves all industry
KOPPERS COMPANY, INC. · Pittsburgh 19, PA.
TAR AND CHEMICAL DIVISION

Textile and Leather Chemicals

While an excellent demand for sizing materials featured the market during the week, the scarcity of materials continued to restrict trading. Reduced production of cornstarch and other derivatives delayed deliveries, which were about eight weeks behind schedules. Arrivals of tapioca flour from producing centers also were delayed by the lack of shipping space from Brazil. Stocks were reported at docks awaiting space. Inquiry for nearby and forward deliveries was keen, but sellers were maintaining higher prices than import ceilings, thereby preventing consummation of sales.

Tanners were showing little interest in imported tanstuffs, preferring to reduce liberal inventories of all varieties with the exception of wattle extract. Inquiry for this material was active, though business was restricted because of light offerings from Africa.

The 1945 corn crop estimate based on July 1 conditions, was indicated at 2,685,328,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, a decline of more than 500,000,000 bushels from last year's record production.

Cotton acreage was placed at 18,355,000 by Department of Agriculture July 1. This was 9.8 percent less than in 1944 and 30 percent under the 1934-43 average. Assuming average abandonment, the department said, a total of 18,034,000 acres was indicated for harvest in 1945. This would be the smallest acreage harvested in the United States since 1885.

Advisability of having the WPB question members of the hide and tanning industry as to whether they have foreign holdings of skin and hides was discussed at a recent joint session of four industry advisory committees, WPB announced July 12. The questionnaire proposal was advanced as one means of obtaining data on foreign hides that might be made available for our war effort and essential civilian use.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
293.8	293.8	279.7	264.5

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride — Production of anhydrous and crystals, 100 percent, totaled 4,982,000 pounds during April, as compared with the revised figures of 5,186,000 pounds for March. Stocks at producing plants at the end of April were reported at 2,799,000 pounds. Output of the solution 32-degree Be. was 1,096,000 pounds in April with stocks at the close of the month reported at 462,000 pounds by the Bureau of Census.

Bichromates—Tight conditions continued acute during the week. Withdrawals against allocations were in active request. Market firm, WPB announced July 10, manufacturers of chrome pigments will receive 60 per cent of their quota requirements of soda bichromates for July for the manufacture of class A pigments. WPB explained that this action followed a parallel cut for May and June because of the shortage of bichromate of soda. A review will be made in the situation during July to determine whether restoration of these cuts can be made in August without interference with military orders.

Soda Hydrosulphite — Sizable quantities in good request against former contracts. Quotations were well maintained.

Sulphonated Oils—Current supply situation continued tight because of the scarcity of basic materials. Animal and vegetable oils were in limited supply. Prices of all grades were firm.

Dyestuffs

Annatto — Movement confined to small lots for immediate needs. Supplies reported limited and closely held at current levels.

Cochineal — Market quiet, with trading routine. Available supplies light and firmly held.

Madder — Hand-to-mouth buying continued for this material. Prices were steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Steady consuming demand absorbed the bulk of the production of albumen and dried soluble blood at prevailing quotations. Market was strong.

Albumen, Egg—Trading was light because of the scarcity of supplies. Prices were strong at recent advanced ceiling. Sellers were restricting sales of small quantities to regular customers.

Dextrin, Corn—Curtailed production continued to affect deliveries which were about eight weeks behind schedules. Demand was urgent, but business was limited owing to the scarcity of supplies.

Starch, Corn—Urgent demand for withdrawals against previous contracts could not be met by processors owing to the reduced production. There was no improvement in the delayed deliveries which were about eight weeks behind. The prospective corn crop as of July 1, by the Department of Agriculture, was estimated at 2,685,328,000 bushels, a reduction of more than 500,000,000 bushels from last year's record production. The visible corn supply declined 106,000 bushels for the week ended July 7, totaling 10,516,000 bushels as compared with 12,242,000 bushels a year ago, according to the New York Produce Exchange.

Tapioca Flour—Scarcity of supplies continued to curtail trading. Demand was active for prompt and forward shipment from Brazil, but business was reported slow, owing to the limited offerings. Inability to obtain cargo space continued to delay the shipment of material from there. Prices were strong at ceilings.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Market was firm at the recent advance of price ceilings. Trading was moderate and mainly for actual needs.

Divi-Divi — Supplies at primary markets reported practically cleaned up, and offerings were restricted to a few lots. The new crop will become available for shipment in December or January. Arrivals of divi-divi totaled 2,760 bags for delivery on prior contracts.

Hematine Extract — Inquiry was fairly active with tanners purchasing mainly for immediate needs. Prices were strong at the recent boost of ceilings.

Logwood Extract—Buying was confined to actual requirements. Prices were firm at recent advance in price ceilings.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was quiet. Tanners were working off sizable inventories and little buying interest was expected during the summer months. Reports from producing sources state that prices were well maintained at former levels.

Myrobalans—Business was inactive during the week. Advices from India stated that market conditions were unchanged and firm with inquiry quite active from European consumers. Inventories of American users were said to be heavy and no improvement in trading is anticipated until the Fall. Imports totaled some 5,000 bags during the week.

Quebracho — Consumption going forward at a steady pace with recent arrivals replenishing inventories. Market was firm at ceilings. Inquiry was moderate for nearby and forward delivery. Arrivals of extract amounted to 12,820 bags for delivery on previous orders.

Wattle Bark — Recent arrivals of bark were liberal, totaling 784 tons and 7,800 bags. Interest in this product has declined as tanners holdings were quite heavy. While some 1,900 bags of extract were received, supplies here were limited and consumers continued to show an inquiry in replacements. Prices were unchanged and firm at ceilings.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

ALBUMENS

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION ACHIEVEMENT "A" AWARD

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The botanical drug market last week was featured by a sharp break in Jamaica ginger prices at the source, by order of the Jamaican Food Controller, and some substantial price advances in aletris, helonias, goldenseal, and senega roots on spot and at the source. Digitalis leaves also rose sharply, and a jump in quotations on asafetida was accompained by virtual, though probably temporary withdrawal of sellers from the market. Domestic pinkroot and, skunk cabbage root at lower prices reflected increased supplies obtained at lower cost, as also did the quotation on white squill root from abroad.

That paragraph virtually completes the price developments of a period in which efforts of most dealers went in the direction of getting consumers to make known now their probable requirements during the next consuming season. The idea is for consumers to indicate how much they will need of this and/or that, stating how much they will pay and thus make it possible for dealers to set country purchase prices at levels likely to get the wanted items collected at a cost within the consumers buying limit.

A deal of business has been written on that or a very similar basis, and even under the best conditions, dealers are not finding it easy to cover the required quantities at stipulated prices. It is proving next to impossible to get goods shipped from Europe, and it is no sinecure to get wanted merchandise collected in the domestic primary market where labor is scarce and where the hill folk have more financial independence than was their pre-war wont.

One thing consumers can bank on: dealers, in most cases, will not buy goods anywhere on the mere assumption that some consumer may want them sometime. High prices have to be paid to get goods in hand and the dangerous possibilities residing in dealers having high cost inventories in hand when peace comes are sufficiently realistic to make dealers avoid creation of normal sized warehouse reserves—if such creation were possible, which it is not.

Large and small consumers alike are being urged to make known their requirements together with the price they will pay.

Balsams

Peru—Marked tightening up of sellers' offerings and prices has been accompanied by a price rise to the basis of $1.25 to $1.45 per pound. Present disposition of sellers is to stand aloof pending further developments at the source, where prices have risen.

Tolu—During the past week, 52 cases of this balsam arrived from the primary market and found the market in exceptionally firm price position.

Barks

Soap—Further arrivals of bark from the primary market swelled available supplies to the extent of 101 bales. Replacements have been substantial of late and have eased deliveries to a marked extent. Prices have turned easier.

Wahoo—While no surplus of supply is likely this year, it seems probable that all essential needs will be reasonably well met.

White Pine—Collection reports fail to reveal substantial accumulations in the primary market and substantial easing of the supply situation is not in sight at this time.

Wild Cherry—A considerable expansion in collections must come if Winter requirements are to be well and promptly supplied. The present outlook is for a rather tight situation after the first flush of consumer requests has been delivered.

Beans

Tonka—Six casks of beans arrived last week and found a reasonably active consuming demand seeking satisfaction. Prices continued to be very firm.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Aletris root, 25c. per lb.
Asafetida, 13c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, 3c. per lb.
Digitalis leaves, 30c. per lb.
Goldenseal root, 35c. per lb.
Helonias root, 15c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 15c. per lb.
Senega root, 40c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, recleaned, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Arabic gum, sorts, ½c. per lb.
Echinacea root, 5c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Calicut, ½c. per lb.
Romeo type, ½c. per lb.
Cochin, bleached, ½c. per lb.
unbleached, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 3c. per lb.
No. 3, 2¾c. per lb.
Rhattoon, 3c. per lb.
Pinkroot, 30c. per lb.
Skunk cabbage root, 15c. per lb.
Squill root, white, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
234.9	227.0	226.9	245.1

Vanilla—The further arrival of 196 cases reached an exceptionally firm market. Activity of dealers has centered substantially on delivering goods against outstanding contracts. These deliveries are likely to absorb much of the fairly large quantity to reach this country in recent weeks. The general aspect of the market continued to be one of firmness.

Berries

Fish—The arrival of 600 bags of these berries was quite a feature because contact between the spot and replacement points has been poor to nil for a long time past.

Juniper—Although further quantities of these beans failed to arrive, it is understood that more goods are expected and will find consumer-owners with substantial rapidity. It was stated at FEA that 100 tons of juniper berries were recently brought into the country from Italy, and distribution of the berries on an historical basis will be made shortly.

Flowers

Chamomile — Although conditions continued to point to the presence of considerable competition for business on spot, quoted prices turned up 3c. higher at 38c. per pound minimum and as much as 45c. was asked last week.

Lavender—Only Moroccan flowers are being offered at this time and the prices asked are 90c. to 95c. per pound for select; medium, 75c. to 80c.; and ordinary, 60c. to 65c.—the last named being a rise.

Saffron—Most sellers took a firm view of the market and although sales of Spanish were not substantial in total, business done proved entirely sufficient to hold prices free from further change.

Gums

Arabic—The inflow of new supplies has been substantial of late and the increase in stocks has been accompanied by first an easing and then a decline in prices to the level of 11½c. to 12c. per pound. Arrivals last week totaled 17,135 bags.

Asafetida—The supply situation has tightened and some quarters say nothing is obtainable from normal primary markets. Spot quotations on lump have risen to 58c. to 60c. per pound and powder is up to 78c. to 80c.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Confidential reports indicated that important suppliers are listing strictly U.S.P. goods at as high as 90c. per pound.

Digitalis—The market was at least $1 per pound and as high as $1.15 per pound has come into being as the result of a general stiffening of values and a weakening of supplies.

Henna—Importation of 523 bales of this item have put the spot supply into very good shape when added to

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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other arrivals in the not far distant past.

Hyssop—The first lot of foreign hyssop to be offered on spot for a long time past has been made available to consumers on the basis of $1.25 per pound.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Fair-sized stocks are drying in collectors' warehouses and the immediate requirements and nearby future needs of consumers can be supplied at reasonably easy prices.

Ergot—Conditions are more favorable for buyer than seller since there are substantial unsold stocks of this item which, for some time past, has been a slow moving material. No further price weakness has developed.

Lycopodium—Still unsettled and the object of considerable competition among some holders. Consumer interest has been at low tide for some time past.

Manna—Although attempts have been made and are still in the making to bring goods forward from Italy, attempts have been the sole accomplishment to date.

Tamarinds—The arrival of 18 casks of this article were reported last week. It has not appeared in the import lists for a considerable period of time.

Roots

Aletris—The crop is about over. Weed growth from now on covers aletris plants and prevents ready collection. The crop turns out to be short and it appears now that there will not be enough root to cover actual needs. Prices have gone up to $2.75 to $3 per pound.

Blood—Although collection is not large, a fair sized carryover is in hand and the market shows a moderately easy position at the moment. In fact, a slight tendency toward price shading has developed.

Goldenseal—Nothing under $7.75 pound for whole root was available and asking prices usually were close to $8. The supply situation is very tight and can not change materially earlier than several years.

Helonias—The supply of this root is larger than that of aletris but it is still far from sufficient and undertones of increasing strength have forced spot quotations to the basis of $2.50 to $2.75 per pound.

Mandrake—Collection has not been up to normal size but since carried over stocks of dealers and consumers runs to fair totals, no one fears shortage of supplies this year. The price position is merely one of firmness and stability.

Pink—The collection has been out of line with probable needs but the latter will probably be cared for by deliveries from the very fair sized quantities carried over by various dealers. The market is down to $1.25 to $1.30 per pound now that the future position has been disclosed with reasonable certainty.

Senega—Canadian price ideas are around $1.75 per pound but so far as can be learned, no one here has paid any such inflated value. Local dealers are disposed to ration their holdings carefully and quote regular customers over the range of $1.50 to $1.60 per pound.

Serpentaria—Practically none has been collected and none is being offered at the present time. A strictly nominal market prevails.

Skunk Cabbage—Ample stocks are in hand and more is expected later in the collection season. Sellers have revised prices downward to 25c to 30c per pound.

Turmeric—An arrival totaling 3,000 bags took place in the past fortnight. The goods were of Indian origin and were listed as fingers.

Seeds

Anise—Recleaned Mexican seed was advanced to 24c. to 24½c. per pound when stocks of Syrian seed were exhausted.

Caraway—Mail advices from Holland stated that some moderate quantities of seed might be available for export. However, trade still has to be between national governments, not between private operators. Also, cables still cannot be sent from Holland, though they are accepted here for delivery there.

Poppy—Some South American blue seed of excellent quality is beinng offered spot at 80c. to 85c. per pound and is the only variety of poppy seed obtainable at this time. Mail from

—Continued on page 70

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Devil's Boots

Devil's shoestrings! This vermifuge turns out to be an insecticide, a new "discovery" of science! Yet, years back, its kinship to fish-killing plants was asserted by Dr. Henry H. Rusby, botanist. And more recently, Charles LaWall reported it contained rotenone. So, add devil's shoestrings to derris, cube, barbasco, and timbo, fish-killing plants that now kill insects.

The Plant Industry Bureau at Belleville, Md., aims at its eventual cultivation on farms to produce dusts of 0.5% to 1.5% rotenone content from devil's shoestrings having 2.5% to 3.5% of rotenone.

Linne named it *Cracca virginiana* in 1753 when it grew wild in New England to Florida, west to Minnesota, and in northern Mexico. Nothing is new, what?

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Seeds From Forty Nations

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was almost more than sellers could supply. The low state of natural oil stocks, and cabined, cribbed and confined state of supplies governing aromatic chemicals would make any demand whatsoever large by comparison.

The situation in aromatic chemicals was extremely tight. Basic raw materials—or, rather, their lack of required quantities—keeps production behind the sales possibilities of the market. This situation prevails notwithstanding the good showing made by domestic makers under most difficult conditions.

The United States Tariff Commission has compiled production data for the year of 1943. Total production was reported to be more than three times that in 1938. The following table prepared by the commission should be sure evidence of the advance of synthetic aromatic chemical manufacture here in wartime.

	Pounds
1943	17,531,000
1942	17,787,000
1941	14,199,000
1940	7,993,000
1938	5,311,000

Citronella from Ceylon and lemongrass from all sources showed market strength as prices were finally confirmed in a total advance by all sellers. Some had been advancing quotations of late. Now, all are on a higher price basis which conforms with replacement costs.

Information from Italy carried news of further buying of bergamot and some lemon oil prices that worked out far higher than the current ceiling price governing sales to consumers of Italian oil. Some French lavender flower oil came to the market on a firm price basis, which while apparently high, was in line with costs of relatively high ester content merchandise. Cedarwood oil was down slightly. Domestic juniper berry oil was lower; possibly a reflection of the Italian juniper berry oil already bought and expected to arrive soon.

Essential Oils

Almond—A synthetic bitter almond oil is offered at $2.75 per pound. Sweet oil remained very firm and some said the tendency was upward.

Angelica—A substantial degree of stabilization prevailed in the price structure which was based on limited offerings made in a few quarters.

Anise — Imitation products sell around $2.25 per pound and goods offered firm at $2.25 were to be reported subject to a very steady movement into consumption.

Bergamot—More Italian oil is understood to have been bought for ulitmate shipment to the Unted States. The current spot price for Italian merchandise is very firm at $9 per pound minimum and some suppliers are disposed to ask for more money.

Importers who are to distribute the latest lot of Bergamot oil that arrived in this country recently from Italy were notified July 11 by the Foreign Economic Administration of their allotments of the oil, opening the way for their entrance into sales contracts with users and buyers.

The oil is being distributed by the agency in the same manner as the previous shipment almost a year ago, but the price charged to the importers this time is $6 a pound, an increase of $1 over the previous price.

Bois de Rose—The spot market remains practically nominal and no quarter is making unsolicited offerings for prompt delivery. There is very little oil to be had in any delivery position.

Caraway — Stocks are kept to a minimum by the inability of domestic distillers to secure adequate quantities of seed. The situation remains very tight and prices hold firm to strong on oil.

Cassia—Since no natural oil is available, a synthetic substitute that can be used for denaturing purposes is offered locally at $2.70 per pound.

Cedarleaf—Holding very firm on the basis of fair needs reaching a market not well supplied with prompt delivery goods. Production outlook is not so good because of labor lacks.

Cedarwood—Competition was more

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Citronella, Ceylon, 25c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 10c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Juniper berry, domestic, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
229.9	228.0	229.4	262.2

apparent and spot prices were down slightly to the basis of 95c. to 90c. per pound. Demand was entirely routine.

Celery—The raw material situation tightened up again in response to adverse information cabled from Inda. Oil was firmer in undertone, though demand continued to be moderate.

Citronella—Spot oil was at least $1.25 per pound and as high as $1.50 is said to have been obtained for Ceylon oil. The stronger undertone reflects added strength in the primary market price structure. Since 94,892 pounds arrived last week the rise may not hold.

Clove—No change in the matter of inadequate stocks was reported and the outlook of a more favorable position in the nearby future is said to be not so good.

Cumin—One quarter quoted $10 to $10.25 per pound for this oil and that appeared to be the only price definitely backed by an actual supply of the oil, however small. It would not take much to return the article to "no stock" position. No raw material is available on spot now.

Geranium—Undertones held very firm and unsold stocks were highly conservative in size. Uncertainty and irregularity of replacements prevail and that fact, added to current low stocks, keeps prices free from competitive influences.

Ginger—A further and rather sharp break in raw material prices continued to keep the production cost of distilled ginger oil tending downward. Some forms of raw material broke 3c. per pound at the source.

Grapefruit—Sellers were firmer in their views and higher in their quotations that ended the week at $2.25 to $2.50 per pound.

Guaiacwood—Sellers at both ends of the spot range of $3.75 to $4 per pound were very firm in their views and were little disposed to entertain bids. Replacement cost checks such an approach by sellers to sales.

Juniper Berry—Domestic oil was cheaper at $9 to $9.25 per pound in the very few quarters stocking that item now. Foreign oil remains abroad while on spot hope for an early arrival takes the place of an actual supply.

Lavender—Flower oil has been reestablished in price on spot and ranges $15 to $16 per pound for oil of rather high ester content. A limited supply is available and substantial importations must be made to return anything like a normal spot reserve of good quality merchandise. A so-called synthetic oil is priced around $6.75 per pound.

Lemon—Some lemon oil in Italy was said to be priced on a basis that would mean a duty paid cost here at about $4.25 per pound. Italian oil is now ceiled at $3.25 per pound by OPA. The spread between Italian costs and spot ceilings is rather wide if the Italian price facts are correct.

Lemongrass—The supply situation grows tighter and costs also add to the conditions that have sent spot prices up to the basis of $2.50 and $2.60 per pound with little being offered at any price.

Nutmeg—News from Grenada indicates that few nutmegs will be shipped from the West Indies in the future. The outlook for more oil would appear to turn on the eventual reestablishment of nutmeg shipments from the Far East source.

Orange—Fully firm in all ways and in all markets with demand maintained at excellent volume and with supplies far from anything resembling a surplus. If orange could be obtained and shipped from Italy, it could sell at relatively high prices so far as ceilings are concerned: March, 1941 prices were around $8 per pound for Italian oil. But Italian oil would have

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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to compete with a spot market now ranging $1.50 to $2 per pound as to seller and variety of oil quoted.

Rue—After a substantial period in which quotations were nominal, a spot price has been returned on a firm basis at $5 to $5.25 per pound but not much oil is to be had at any price.

Tansy—Although probably a nominal quotation, an idea of values is suggested by a spot quotation of $4.50 per pound.

Vetiver—Limited quantities alone were sufficient to assure a firm price position on spot. Added to lack of superior supplies was the presence of an excellent consuming outlet.

Wormseed—It is too early to secure accurate information regarding probable production this year, but it can be said that if consuming requirements are to be met, the output will have to be substantial, since mighty little oil will be carried over into the new producing season next Fall.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde—Stocks were moderate when available at all. The U. S. Tariff Commission reports 1943 production at 51,366 pounds, and sales at 36,957 pounds.

Anisic Aldehyde—Only small quantities were distributed on spot and the producers' holdings were less than the sales possibilities. The U. S. Tariff Commission reports 1943 production at 30,041 pounds and sales at 39,422 pounds.

Cinnamic Alcohol—Undertones held very firm under a steady demand against far from substantial stocks. Production in 1943 was reported by the U. S. Tariff Commission at 20,858 pounds with sales at 19,477 pounds.

Jasmine—A consignment from Italy to FEA amounts to 100 kilos of jasmine concrete. This consignment will go on sale by FEA to importers shortly at $1,100 per kilo.

Methyl Salicylate—According to the U. S. Tariff Commission, production in 1943 totaled 2,724,945 pounds and sales were 2,699,387 pounds.

Terpineol—Selling well, when and where avaialble and values continued very firm. According to the U. S. Tariff Commission, production in 1943 totaled 823,825 pounds and sales amounted to 888,634 pounds.

Vanillin—Demand remains unappeased in toto and production is promptly absorbed when ready for shipment. Production in 1943 was 666,746 pounds and sales were 683,963 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Tri-Pet Corp Formed

Sinclair Oil Corporation, Cities Service Oil Company and the Richfield Oil Corporation, have formed a jointly-owned Tri-Pet Corporation, a Delaware corporation, to be concerned in foreign crude oil production.

Skehan Gets Monsanto Plastics Division Post

J. P. Skehan has been named assistant sales manager for sheet and Veupak materials for the plastics division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. He will make his headquarters Springfield, Mass. He succeeds S. A. Bell, who has joined the Columbia Protektosite Company, Carlstadt, N. J.

Lead Output Off

Mine production of recoverable lead, including that made into lead pigments in 1944, totaled 416,861 tons as compared with 453,313 tons in 1943. In 1944 the calculated supply of refined primary lead made available for shipment to consumers was 775,095 tons, less than 1 percent under the comparable 1943 total.

BUY WAR BONDS

U.S. Revenue Returns Reported for May

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, reports taxes collected for May, 1945, compared with May, 1944, were as follows:—

	May 1945	May 1944
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$541,333.27	$742,751.90
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	9,586,025.00	7,669,335.00
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	3,313,603.00	3,165,357.00
Gasoline	42,631,374.03	26,787,672.28
Lubricating oils	9,924,124.06	5,258,971.00
Narcotics, including special taxes	43,514.70	39,428.54
Oleomargarin special taxes	302,315.78	192,539.64
Totals	$3,273,895,398.98	$3,076,492,935.85

Revlon Products Names Hosking Sales Manager

Arthur N. Hosking jr., who recently resigned as vice-president of John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, and Stetson Hats, Inc., New York, has been appointed general sales manager of the Revlon Products Corporation, New York.

Standard Synthetics Catalogs Products

Standard Synthetics, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, has issued a catalog of its products. Copies may be obtained by writing the company at 30 West Twenty-sixth street, New York, mentioning the REPORTER.

Remus Co. Named Agent

Edward Remus & Co., New York, has been appointed exclusive sales representative in the United States for the Sociedade Portuguessa Productors Tartaricos Remus, Ltd., Lisbon, Portugal, prominent European producer of such products. The Remus firm has also concluded exclusive arrangements with distillers of Spanish essential oils and producers of Spanish nuts for the bakery and confectionary. The company stocks cream of tartar and tartaric acid on spot.

N.Y. BIMS Golf

BIMS, of New York, the social organization of buyers, importers, manufacturers and salesmen, held a golf outing at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J., June 28. Paul Dunkel, of Paul A. Dunkel & Co., turned in a low gross score of 76 with George Dunn, of Smith & Nichols, Inc., scoring a low gross of 78.

Leary Gets Purple Heart

Warren B. Leary, of the United States Marine Corps, son of W. F. Leary, head of the wax department of A. M. Allison & Company, was wounded on Okinawa and awarded the Purple Heart Medal. He is convalescing at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Although by no means pleased at the outlook, civilian enduse consumers of petroleum derivatives are fast becoming reconciled to the shortages in petroleum solvents, liquefied gases and paraffin as well as in gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and lubricating oil available for them resulting from the intensified draining of supplies of these derivatives by the gargantuan requirements of our land, sea and air forces in the war on Japan.

It had long since become apparent that, even with domestic production of crude petroleum raised to the utmost limits of practicability, it would be impossible to satisfy all the calls for these derivatives voiced by both the military establishment and essential industries. So it was decided by the government authorities to supplement the output of the oilfields in the United States with a steadily widening stream of crude oil from Latin America. But, although this flow from producing countries to the south of the U. S. A. now constitutes 28 percent of all the crude oil reaching the East Coast of our country, even this large aggregate of raw material thus procured from outside sources has not been big enough for this purpose, as there has not been sufficient refinery capacity, not already engaged in war orders, to turn out enough finished materials to satisfy all needs.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—With the filling of orders in these high-solvency aromatic naphthas necessarily limited by the prerequisite of obtaining authorizations from WPB's petroleum solvents division, which is still engaged in scheduling priority ratings, the movement of these solvents into consuming channels continues rather slow. But the call for these solvents is by no means as keen as it was earlier in the year. Hence, processors are experiencing no difficulty in obtaining the smaller allotment of petroleum xylol which they now need for filling these orders.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The demand for this material continues to reach sizable proportions on military account and only slightly smaller size for civilian interests.

Lacquer Diluent—Considerable buying interest is still being manifested by both military and civilian users in the paint and varnish industry.

Mineral Spirit—Heavy takings continue to be reported in this material, with those for military account running somewhat larger than those for civilian enduse consumption.

Rubber Solvent—Virtually the entire current output is still being absorbed by the manufacturers of synthetic rubber whose takings have been only slightly lessened of late by the strikes and shutdowns at some of their Akron, O., plants.

Stoddard Solvent—Buying of this dry-cleaning agent by the military procurement agencies continues to run to a considerable volume. Civilian interests are also purchasing a fairly sizable quantity.

V.M. & P. Naphtha—Still moving in a large aggregate volume to paint and varnish makers engaged in war work and in fair-sized amounts to those engrossed in civilian production.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 13.—Buyers in various consuming lines are continuing to place orders for petroleum solvents and paint thinners in this area. In general, there is a lack of surplus materials available to buyers, although conditions continue rather spotty.

Los Angeles, July 13.—Takings of petroleum solvents and diluents in the Pacific Coast market this past week have been along the customary wartime lines, with the situation active and the bulk of all offerings going into war channels.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Although some Midwestern refiners are now endeavoring to build stocks of home-heating and cooking oils to more nearly adequate levels, since they have been permitted to cut their output of diesel fuel oil, known as navy 7-0-2, from 50,000 to 20,000 barrels a day, there has been no improvement in the supply of this liquefied petroleum gas available for these same purposes, as the manufacturers of high-octane gasoline are continuing to take up the lion's share of all offerings while makers of synthetic rubber, though latterly somewhat constricted in their operations by continued strikes and shutdowns in some of their plants, are also still absorbing this major portion of the offerings not taken up by the high-octane gasoline producers.

Heptane—Still moving into consuming channels in considerable volume.

Hexane—Buying interest steadily increasing in this gas.

Octanes—In increasingly keen inquiry.

Pentanes—Continue to be taken in expanding quantities on military account and in only slightly smaller amounts for civilian account.

Propane—The same factors that dominate the market for butane are likewise the controlling influences in this liquefied gas.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes — Business in these petroleum waxes continues to reach a sizable volume, with standard process types leading in the movement into consuming channels.

Paraffin—With the direction of its distribution regulated by schedule 108 of order M-300, which became effective at the outset of this month, crude scale paraffin continues to move into military uses and lend-lease channels. A large portion of the available supply of crude scale is still being taken up by the chlorinators for making dampproofing material and also to the manufacturers of coatings for wrappings of military supplies. As the output of crude scale wax is thus being absorbed virtually in its entirety for war purposes and lend-lease, there is little available for the making of refined grades, which are consequently in scanty supply.

Petrolatums—Continuing to move in sizable volume with U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades being firmly held.

White Mineral Oils—Still in active request with prices of U.S.P. and technical grades well maintained by producers and most other suppliers.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—The magnitude of recent importations of crude oil from Venezuela and the Caribbean area has recently been revealed by the Petroleum Administrator for War, after being kept secret during the period when information on this score might have been of vital assistance to Germany in the conduct of its submarine warfare. These large importations of crude petroleum from Latin America, which have been made possible chiefly by a temporary increase in the availability of tankships and a notable rise in crude oil production in Venezuela, are now reported to have been in excess of 9,685,000 barrels reaching East Coast ports in the U.S.A. from these sources during a period of six weeks ended June 23, and to have constituted more than 28 percent of all the crude oil received in that period in the Atlantic seaboard States.

The average daily production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended July 7 showed a decline of 17,114 barrels to 4,886,200 barrels. Runs of crude oil to the refineries for that same week amounted to 5,006,000 barrels. The refineries, in turn, produced 15,082,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,589,000 barrels of kerosene, 4,875,000 barrels of distillate fuel and 9,238,000 barrels of residual fuel oil, leaving in storage at the end of the week 47,047,000 barrels of civilian grade gasoline, 39,282,000 barrels of military and other gasoline, 9,739,000 barrels of kerosene, 33,677,000 barrels of distillate fuel and 40,754,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

OPA has granted increases in the ceiling prices for "sweet" crude oil produced by two fields in Texas and one in Wyoming. The fields thus benefiting and the amounts of the authorized markups in their ceiling prices follow:—Apso-Warner (Ordovician) field and Todd deep pool, Texas, 13 cents per barrel, making their new ceilings range from 93 cents to $1.25 per barrel, depending on the gravity of the oil produced; Lost Soldier field, Wyoming, 5 cents per barrel, making its new ceiling $1.25 per barrel for oil of 40 degrees gravity and above, with differential of 2 cents for lower degree gravities.

Fuel Oil—WPB has announced that continued tightness in the fuel oil supply has necessitated reestablishment of control over the sale and installation of oil-burning equipment. This action, taken by order L-349, issued July 11, upon PAW's recommendation, prohibits the sale or installation of "oil-burning equipment designed to burn fuel oil for furnishing heat" except (1) to replace such equipment that is worn out, damaged beyond repair or destroyed; or (2) where the use of oil for a particular installation has been approved either by PAW or OPA, depending upon which agency has jurisdiction over the use of the fuel oil for that installation.

Calif. Standard Oil Research Aided Fire Bomb Program

The Standard Oil Company of California has announced that its research subsidiary, the California Research Corporation, played a major part in the development of the fire bombs being used in the Japanese war. It was disclosed that the incendiary material is largely based on the peculiar properties of the California crude oil.

Skelly Oil Co. Registers $10,000,000 Debentures

The Skelly Oil Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the proposed sale of $10,000,000 in 2¾ percent debentures, due July 1, 1965. Proceeds from the proposed issue will be applied to redemption of $10,000,000 principal amount 3 percent debentures, due in 1950. The company also contemplates borrowing from banks $8,000,000 on a ten-year installment note.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Crude petroleum, "sweet," produced in Apco-Warner field and Todd deep pool, Texas, 13c. per bbl.; Lost Soldier field, Wyoming, 5c. per bbl.

Prices Reduced

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Chicago, Illinois, Magie Brothers, 1640 W. Carroll Avenue
Dallas, Texas, Rogers Chemical Company, 2620 Main Street
Detroit 1, Mich., R. M. Stevenson, 2457 Woodward Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif., Pennant Oil & Grease Co., 325 W. Eighth Street
Louisville, Kentucky, Koehler Spalding Co., 920 West Broadway
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Peters Oil Company, 3600 W. Pierce St.
Minneapolis, Minn., G. A. N. King, 2725 France Ave. S.
Montreal 3, Que., Can., P. N. Soden & Co. Ltd., 730 Wellington St.
Nashville 2, Tenn., J. V. Blevins Company, P.O. Box 282,
Oklahoma City, Okla., Charles H. Newton, 212 Colcord Bldg.
Petersburg, Va., Starr Manufacturing Company, 262 E. Bank Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa., Cutler Chemical Company, 1601 Walnut Street
St. Louis, Missouri, Clifford L. Iorns Company, 615 Clark Avenue
San Francisco, Calif., E. S. Browning Company, 1515 Third Street
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*For Current Prices see Alphabetical Listing beginning on page 9

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Published in 5 Sections
This is Section No. 2

DRYERS, COOLERS, KILNS

1 Devine Rotary Vac. Dryer; 3'x25' 9127/S3
1 Devine Rotary Vac. Dryer, 5'x30' 8422
1 Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer; 24"x20' 9776/N2
8 Mosser Rotary Kilns; 7'6"x60'.8579
1 Gehnrich Festoon Type Dryer; 56"x9'7"x20'6" 8671
1 Proctor & Schwartz 50' Apron Dryer with 3 fans.....Pa.
1 Rogers Spray Dryer (750 lb. Skim Milk per hour).....N. Y.
1 Inconel Single Drum Atmospheric Dryer; 20"x17".....136/F1
1 Buffalo Jktd. & Agt. Vac. Pan Dryer; closed type, 6' dia.....675
1 Buffalo and Devine 6' Pan Dryer; open type, 6' dia.....9725/C
2 Devine Vac. Shelf Dryers, Unjacketed; 31"x54"x29".....Mich.
1 Buffalo chromed Drum Vacuum Dryer; 5'x6'; chromed knife..N. J.
2 Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryers; 48"x40"; 5'x12'.....Ill. and Ohio
1 Bronzed Chrome Plated Drum Dryer; 48"x40".....Mass.
1 Devine Vacuum Drum Dryer; 4'x10' .....Pa.
1 Monel Direct Heat Rotary Dryer; 54"x40'.....La.
1 Huhn Starch Dryer; 8'x11'.....Md.
1 Hershey Starch Dryer; 8'x11'..N. Y.
4 Lears, gas fired; 4' diameter; lengths from 70' to 110'.....N. Y.

EVAPORATORS

2 Swenson 6' Cast Iron Evaporators with jet condensers.....9882
1 Triple Effect Copper Evaporator; 7'6" dia. 1500 sq. ft. ea.Tenn.
1 Single Effect Copper Evaporator; 10' dia.....Tenn.
1 Swenson No. 11 Triple Effect; 630 sq. ft.....N. Y.
1 Struther Wells C.I. Triple Effect .....Cal.
1 Aluminum Jacketed Vacuum Evaporator; 40"x58".....9908/H3
1 Copper Jacketed Vacuum Evaporator; 38"x50".....9908/H4
1 Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Evaporating Dish; 28"x10".....9794
1 Pfaudler 500 Gal. Glass Lined, Jacketed and Agitated Open Top Evaporator; 5'x2'.....N. Y.
1 Swenson Single Effect Evaporator; Cast Iron; 700 sq. ft. copper tubes.....N. Y.
1 Stokes Copper Vacuum Evaporator; 5' dia. x 5'; complete....357

EXTRACTORS (Centrifugals)

1 Sharples Centrifugal Extractor; Type 4A-25 GPH.....9825
1 Sharples Centrifugal Clarifier; Type BLPIC.....6522
1 Sharples Super Centrifuge No. 6; monel basket.....N. Y.
3 Tolhurst 40" self balancing Centrifuges; copper, steel.....N. J.
2 Rochester Eng. 48" Centrifugal Extractors, complete.....N. J.
2 American Laundry 38" Centrifugal Extractors.....Ohio
1 American Machine 30" overhead driven Extractor.....8721
1 Heine Viersen 36" rubber lined, center slung.....7717
1 Tolhurst 26" copper basket; self balancing.....9731
1 American Machine and Tool Chrome Basket 30" with dump plow .....Mass.
1 Bird Steel Basket; 48" Centrifugal with plow dump.....N. Y.
1 Tolhurst Copper Perforated 48" Centrifugal Extractor.....Ill.
1 Centrifugal Extractor; 50" Copper Perforated Basket....675/13
2 Tolhurst and American Stainless 40" Centrifugals....N. Y.-Ohio
1 Tolhurst 48" Stainless Centrifugal .....Ohio

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1—BUFLOVAK DOUBLE DOOR VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 12—60" x 80" SHELVES

1—DEVINE DOUBLE DOOR VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 13—59" x 78" SHELVES

1—HAVEG 2,000 GAL. TANK, 7' x 7'

1—100 GAL. LEAD LINED JACKETED TANK

3—SHRIVER 36" x 36" FILTER PRESSES, 4 EYE, CLOSED DELIVERY, WITH 50 RUBBER PLATES AND FRAMES

1—STOKES NO. 59A ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 1'6"x3'6"

1—STOKES DS3 ROTARY TABLET MACHINE

1—LANCASTER 3' DIA. BATCH MIXER

1—125 GAL. ALUMINUM JACKETED KETTLE

1—200 GAL. OPEN TOP RUBBER LINED TANK

1—125 GAL. PFAUDLER JACKETED KETTLE

1—5 GAL. PFAUDLER JACKETED STILL WITH AGITATOR

2—KENT, ROSS 12"x30" THREE ROLL ROLLER MILLS, BELT AND MOTOR DRIVEN

6—OLIVER 8' x 6' TOP FEED ACID PROOF ROTARY FILTERS OR DEWATERERS. BRAND NEW.

1—OLIVER ROBISON 6'x4' TOP FEED NI-RESIST FILTER

2—SPERRY 24" x 24" EVERDUR PLATE & FRAME FILTER PRESSES, 5 EYE, CLOSED DELIVERY, 20 CHAMBERS 2"

1—SPERRY 18" x 18" CAST IRON PLATE & FRAME FILTER PRESS, 12 CHAMBERS, CLOSED DELIVERY

1—FEINC 3' x 2' ROTARY VACUUM FILTER

2—Colton No. 2 Rotary Tablet Machines
2—Buflovak Vacuum and Atmospheric Crystallizers, 6', 3'
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave agitated, 3"wall
1—Kiefer No. 3 Visco Rotary Filler
1—Rotex 40" x 84" Sifter
1—Atmospheric Truck Dryer, 33' long, aero-fin coils, 19 trucks
2—Aero-fin Coil Heaters
2—Clarage No. 9 Motor Driven Fans with Aero-fin coils
45—Drying Rack Trucks, on wheels
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 100, 175 gals.
2—Lead Mixers, 100, 140 gals.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
5—Day, Ross Double Arm Mixers 10 to 100 gals.
1—Day No. 20 Imperial Mixer
1—Howes 24"x12' Continuous Powder Mixer
1—Sweetland No. 5 Filter
5—Oliver Filters, 5' x 8' to 8' x 10'
6—Shriver Cast Iron Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18"
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42"
1—Vallez No. 59C Rotary Filter, 945 sq. ft.
4—Pebble Mills, 3' x 3', 2' x 3'
1—Abbe Eureka Jar Mill, 15 gals.
2—Hardinge Mills, 2' x 8", 4½' x 2'
1—Jeffrey Hammer Mill, 24" x 12".
1—Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizer
2—Kent 20" Tandem Stone Mills
2—Kent Lab. 8" Stone Mills
3—Sharples No. 6 Presurtite Centrifuges
2—Sharples, De Laval Clarifiers
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, with 15 HP AC motors bottom discharge
2—Tolhurst 32", 40" Centrifugals solid baskets
4—American Tool 40" and 48" Centrifugals
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 5' x 6'
4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25' to 6' x 40'
3—Atmospheric Drum Dryers 4'x9', 5'x6', 5'x7'
6—Copper and Steel Vac. Pans, 50 to 750 gals.
1—7' dia. Tinned Copper Converter
3—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gals., some agitated
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'
2—Devine 10" x 10" Two Stage Vacuum Pumps
3—Condensers, 50 to 200 sq. ft.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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Equipment Co.
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NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-2040

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 998.

To Manufacturers and Jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 997.

MATERIALS WANTED

We Are buyers of sodium percarbonate, sodium hydroxide, sulphate of copper, nicotine extracts, asphalt products, digitalis lanata drug, synthetic rosin glue, rosin glue, plastic rosin glue, sulphate and sulphite of sodium magnesite, carbon black, litharge, silica metal, red lead, zinc white and lithophone white, non-setting. Owesen & Co., Inc., 15 Whitehall street, New York 4, N. Y.

PLANTS OFFERED

Spray Drying plant located in Indiana available for immediate use on rental or contract basis. Adapted to production of detergents and sulfonated amides. Capacity up to 1,000 pounds of powder per hour. Railroad siding, refrigeration manufacturing space on premises. Excellent shipping facilities. OPD 121.

POSITIONS VACANT

Sales Representative—wanted by large manufacturer of fine chemicals. Planning definite expansion of sales staff. Please state experience in your application. OPD 122.

—Continued on page 70

STERILIZERS or PRESSURE COOKERS *NEW*

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY - NO PRIORITY
A Perfect Unit for Canning or Hospital Use

Size 18" x 18"- Mounted on steel legs. A clamp-down cover, with safety valve and gauge, inside basket copper, will hold 24 quart mason jars. A 3-burner gasoline burner and steam coil with each Sterilizer.

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1—Chrystie 80"x45' Rot. Dryer.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter.
1—Hardinge 6'x48" Conical Mill.
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Rotary Screens, 2'x5'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sprout-Waldron 800-lb. Dry Mixer.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 24" D. x 12" F.
30—Centrifugal & Rotary Pumps.

SEND FOR BULLETIN L 25

2—Batteries (9 & 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.
9—New Closed Stainless Steel Tanks, 268 gals. each.
800-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" & 15" wide, 10-ft. lengths.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18" to 42" sq.
1—P. & S. 12 Truck Atmos. Dryer.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
3—Tolhurst 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
2—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated kettles & Autoclaves up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. jack. agit. kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, agit. jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Nettco Drives.
3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½" to ¾".
2—Cherry - Burrel Homogenizers, 300 GPH.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2,000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. jacketed, horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Wall vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½".
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
1—National Acme Model C20, stainless steel Centrifuge.
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Day & Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 & 60 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

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1—Devine 6 shelf Vacuum dryer 40"x42"
1—Day-size F 1500 lb. powder mixer
1—Gedge Gray 2500 lb. jacketed powder mixer—center discharge
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Barrel Vibrator
1—Daniels No. 4 Rotary Cutter
2—500 gal. Glass lined tanks
2—110 gal. Glass lined tanks
Bauer attrition mill—18"
1—Johnson Cellophane Automatic Sealer
1—Aluminum vacuum Pan—250 gal.
15—Aluminum tanks, 75 to 1750 gal.
4—Copper vacuum pans—15 to 50 gal.
1—12"x12" Wood filter Press
1—36"x36" Cast Iron Filter Press
3—Viking Ni-resist Pumps—2½"
Conveyors, Hammermills, Agitators, Labelers, Filling Machines, Kettles.
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2—Mikro Pulverizers equipped with 50 H.P. motors.
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National Equipment 100-gallon latest style Colony Homogenizer with stainless steel two stage head.
1—Huhn Steam Dryer.
1—Elgin 24 Spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
1—Colton Ossilating Granulator
2—Galvanized tilting type Percolators, 200-gallon capacity
1—World Fully Automatic Labeling Machine.
1—Filler four Plunger Filling Machine.
1—J. H. Day No. 2 Double Arm, heavy duty, motor driven
1—Ermold and 1 World Semi-Automatic Labeling Machines
2—Day 3 roll Roller Mills 16" x 40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive
2—Kent 3-roll Roller Mills, 16" x 40" horizontal type motor drive.

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1—W. & P. Jack. 20 gal. D.A. Mixer M.D.
2—Day 600-lb. Powder Mixers
1—Ross Horiz. Spiral 300-lb. Jack. Mixer
1—Baker Perkins 500-gal. Steel Jack. Mixing Kettle
1—Copper Jack. Kettle, 1,000 gals.
2—New Jersey Automatic Pony Labelers
1—Lehman 16x40 Three Roll Mill M.D.
1—Kent 12x30 Three Roll Mill B.D.
1—Premier 5" Colloid Mill Monel Metal
1—Buffalo 6' Jack. Vacuum Crystallizer
2—Buffalo 3' & 6' open Jack. Crystallizers
25—Vertical Sterilizers or Pressure Retorts, 50 gal.
1—Buflovak Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20" Steel Drum
1—Semi-Steel Autoclave, 60 gal. with agitator, 300-lb. Internal Pressure
2—Filter Presses 24" & 42", Washing Style, C.D.
3—Standard 6' to 10' Carton Sealers

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BARCLAY CHEMICAL COMPANY
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WOrth 4-5120

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 64*

Holland brought the news that some seed may be available there for export, but prevailing conditions affecting commerce make trading virtually impossible. The point of first importance at this time seems to be the availability of seed.

Sabadilla—An import arrival of 400 bags was reported, the first to receive public notice for some time past. The goods came to market virtually bare of supplies.

Spices

Ginger—On July 9 the Jamaica Food Controller reduced Jamaica ginger prices 3c. per pound. News of the decline failed to arouse buying interest among local importers but the spot prices dropped to:—No. 1, 22c. to 22½c. per pound; No. 2, 20c. to 20½c.; No. 3, 19c. to 19½c.; and rhattoon, 18c. to 18½c. African ginger was noted at 16½c. to 17c. per pound; bleached cochin was down to 18c. to 18½c.; unbleached, 17½c. to 18c.; Calicut, 18c. to 18½c.; Calicut, Romeo type, 18c. to 18½c.

Mace—Reports from the West Indies were adverse to the early despatch of mace much needed in this market.

Nutmegs—Grenada is not apt to ship much nutmeg and dealers here see no early end to the almost total lack of spot supplies.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, July 11.—No changes were reported this week in the botanical drugs and spice market. The market remained steady with only light trading noted, due to short supplies. Prices are:—

Marjoram—French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 65c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems. Leucophylla was named at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—75c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ALOE—350 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp
ARROWROOT STARCH—134 bgs, Morningstar, Nichol, Inc
ASBESTOS—2,200 bgs, 220,000 lbs, Johns Manville Corp
BABASSU KERNELS—833 bgs, 83,300 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
13,998 bgs, 1,399,800 lbs, General Foods Corp
BALSAM, TOLU—52 cs, Royal Bank of Canada
BONES, CRUSHED—7,589 bgs, 758,900 lbs, Kind & Knox Gelatine Co
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—120 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CANARY SEED—626 bgs, Andes Fruit & Produce Co
CARDAMOMS—2 cs, 200 lbs, East India Trading Co
2 cs, 200 lbs, A G Dunn
3 cs, 300 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
3 cs, 300 lbs, L & R Miller
3 cs, 300 lbs, W E Martin
3 cs, 300 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
6 cs, 600 lbs, Volkart Bros
CASEIN—1,847 bgs, 204,000 lbs, International Commercial Co
1,000 bgs, 110,000 lbs, First of Boston International
100 bgs, 111,000 lbs, Paul & Stein Bros
1,016 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Daniel G Posades
700 bgs, 77,000 lbs, First National Bank
1,016 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
2,855 bgs, 314,230 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
3,161 bgs, 348,240 lbs, National Casein Sales Co
5,000 bgs, 540,000 lbs, Hercules Powder Co
3,512 bgs, 388,000 lbs, National City Bank of New York
CASHEW KERNELS—177 cs, 8,850 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
572 cs, 28,600 lbs, Braun Importing Co
110 cs, 5,500 lbs, Wood & Selick
930 cs, 46,500 lbs, A L Bazzini Co
140 cs, 7,000 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
190 cs, 9,500 lbs, Spencer Importing Co
73 cs, 3,650 lbs, W A Camp & Co
660 cs, 33,000 lbs, Zaloom & Co
450 cs, 22,500 lbs, Bowes & Co
40 cs, 2,000 lbs, Zenobia Co
81 cs, 4,050 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, Morteza Khosrovschahl
CASTOR BEANS—5,887 bgs, 883,050 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CLOVES—100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
COCOA BEANS—100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, General Foods Corp
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Willard Hawes & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
90 bgs, 18,000 lbs, National City Bank
521 bgs, 104,200 lbs, Meyer & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
1,400 bgs, 280,000 lbs, Machado & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
COCONUT, GRATED—200 cs, B Scheidt
COPRA—5,679,471 lbs
CORK, BOARDS—1,000 bls, United Cork Co
VIRGIN—3,073 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WASTE—2,465 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WOOD—795 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—2,755 bgs, 275,500 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
2,733 bgs, 273,300 lbs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson Co
EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA—6,909 lbs
FISH BERRIES—60 bgs, S B Penick & Co
GINGER—126 bgs, Volkart Bros
GUM, PERILLA—11 bgs, L A Dreyfus & Co
GYPSUM—2,471 tons, United States Gypsum Co
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—19 bls, F B Woll & Co
24 bls, Silvio Gaguine & Co
12 bls, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
8 bls, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
COW—6 bls, Samuel Zeitlin Son
GOAT—97 pkgs, American Meshed Fur Co
50 pkgs, Anglo-American & Colonial Co
80 pkgs, Strauss Reis
200 pkgs, N Wagman Co
503 pkgs, Arms Textile Mfg Co
17 pkgs, P & K Corp
116 pkgs, J H Brown Agencies
146 pkgs, P L Scherr & Son
HORSE TAIL—12 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
HENNA LEAVES—21 bls, J L Hopkins & Co
50 bls, S B Penick & Co
HENBANE LEAVES—48 bgs, S B Penick & Co
HONEY—100 bbls, General Import Distributors
200 bbls, Steinharter & Nordlinger
700 bbls, M Golodetz & Co
60 bbls, D Steengrafe
500 bbls, Carter & Gaulfield
100 bbls, J G Paton
JUNIPER BERRIES—11,905 lbs
MARJORAM LEAVES—44 bgs, H S C Trading Co
MICA—45 cs, United States Commercial Co
SCRAPS—250 bgs, F D Pitts & Co
MYROBALANS—3,226 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
1,781 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co
OIL, CASTOR—402 dms, East Asiatic Co
CITRONELLA—94,892 lbs
CODLIVER—15 pkgs, East Asiatic Co
COTTONSEED—2,432 tons, United States Commercial Co
535 dms, United States Commercial Co
LAVENDER—2 cs, Felton Chemical Co
2 dms
LEMONGRASS—12 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
1 dm, Verona Chemical Co
1 dm, United States Rubber Co
2 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
1 dm, Givaudan-Delawanna
1 dm, W J Bush & Co
1 dm, E I Dupont de Nemours Co
1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
2 dms, Volkart Bros
1 dm, Trubek Laboratories
1 dm, P R Dreyer
1 dm, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
1 dm, Ungerer & Co
PEPPERMINT—(Correction)—In previous issue W J Bush & Co was credited with 29 cs. Should have read W J Bush & Co of Canada, Ltd.
SANDALWOOD—1 cs, Felton Chemical Co
SHARK—1 dm, Andrews & Co
TUCUM—540 bbls, E F Drew & Co
YLANG YLANG—3,300 lbs, J Manheimer
PERFUME—2 ctns, Van Ameringen Haebler, Inc
5 pkgs, Dodge & Olcott Co
30 cs
SABADILLA SEED—400 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada
SHARK LIVERS—25 bbls, Andrews & Co
SHELLAC—138,000 lbs
SOAP BARK—101 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
TAMARINDS—18 cks, S B Penick & Co
TONKA BEANS—6 cks, Machado & Co
TUCUM KERNELS—5,385 bgs, E F Drew & Co
10,000 bgs, Durkee Famous Foods
TURMERIC FINGERS—60 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
80 bgs, Volkart Bros
VANILLA BEANS—196 cs, F Huber & Co
WATTLE BARK—4,434 bls, Hammond & Carpenter
3,454 bls, American Dyewood Co
EXTRACT—1,900 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
WAX, BEES—100 bgs, Andes Fruit & Produce Corp
44 bgs, L Luzzatta Co
16 bgs, Geck Trading Co
10 bgs, D Steengrafe
70 bgs, A Gross
13 bgs, Catz American Co
CARNAUBA—875 bgs, Boyle Midland, Inc
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co
1,100 bgs, S C Johnson & Son
72 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
150 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
400 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
250 bgs, Fred Henjes Jr
25 bgs, Francisco Preve
188 bgs, National Products Co
125 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
376 bgs, Wax & Rosin Product, Inc
300 bgs, Smith & Nichols
152 bgs, T G Cooper & Co
151 bgs, Baird Rubber & Trading Co
1,038 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
WINE LEES—413 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc
WOOL, GREASE—253 dms, Faesy & Besthoff

Business Wants

—*Continued from page 69*

POSITIONS VACANT

Oil Chemist—Progressive concern, located in the East, has an opening for a chemist familiar with the manufacture of tanning oils and greases. Production experience necessary. Send full particulars of past experience and salary expected. OPD 991.

Postwar program requires services of two chemists, experienced in manufacture of pigment colors. Interesting position with unlimited advancement. Submit complete information stating previous experience, educational background, etc. Replies confidential. OPD 101.

Chemist Wanted: Experienced in the formulation of lacquers and waxes and similar products for industrial and trade sales. Supervise factory and laboratory. Must have experience in handling production. This is an unusual opportunity for the right man. Plant located in the District of Columbia. Reply OPD 118.

Production Chemist or chemical engineer —northern New Jersey—to take charge of plant production. Must understand management of workmen and machinery and get results. OPD 123.

Chemist Wanted — a leading Eastern manufacturer of industrial finishes—lacquers, synthetics, varnishes, etc., offers an excellent opportunity to a chemist who is looking for a position in the finish manufacturing industry. Experience in the field is desirable but not essential, The position is in the vicinity of Newark, New Jersey. All replies will be held confidential. Send an outline of your experience, a photograph and salary expectations to OPD 126.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Plant manager with years of experience as chemist and in every phase of plant management desires position in plant operation, development or research. Principal experience in intermediates, dyes and organic chemicals. OPD 116.

Credit, Collections, accounts receivable executive, 15 years experience chemical, pharmaceutical manufacturing, will consider changing to firm that has opportunities to offer. Young and aggressive. OPD 119.

Executive Chemical Engineer—at present charge production, development, research, purchasing, personnel, maintenance—insecticides, waxes, soaps, allied products—published papers—seeks similar position with post-war opportunity, preferably in Greater New York. OPD 117.

Production Manager, chemical and pharmaceutical; industrial experience of more than twenty-five years; excellent record in research, development, plant operation; also in sales and promotion work. New York metropolitan area. Available soon. OPD 127.

SERVICES WANTED

Export Advisory counsel. Part time job as advisory counsel in chemical export and import firm available. No letter writing. No fixed hours. Commission arrangement. Export-import experience desirable. Write OPD 115.

Would like to hear from chemical plant which is equipped to treat impure organic acid with aqueous soda solution, filter off impurities, precipitate the insoluble acid, wash and dry same for shipment. Use of wooden tanks satisfactory. Two tons per day. OPD 125.

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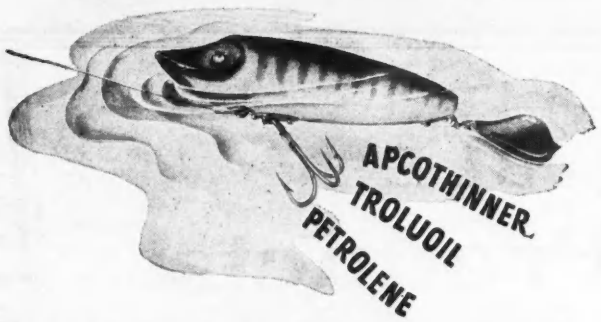

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